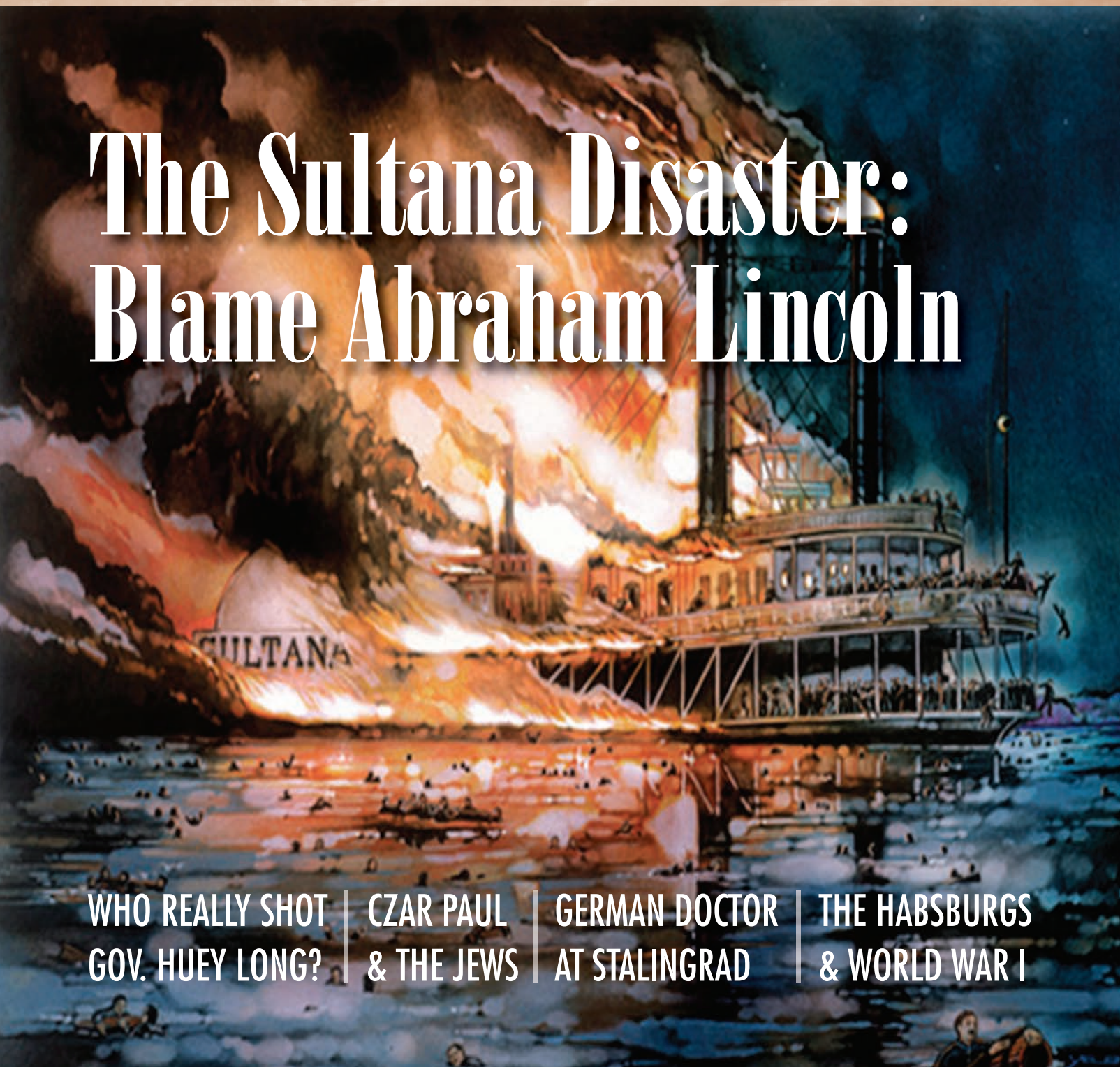
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 1 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2015 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



The Sultana Disaster: Blame Abraham Lincoln

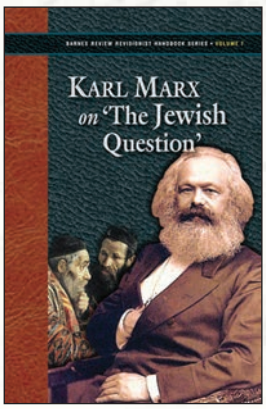
WHO REALLY SHOT GOV. HUEY LONG?

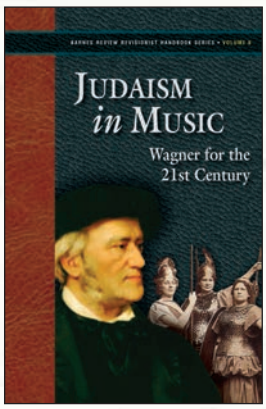
CZAR PAUL & THE JEWS

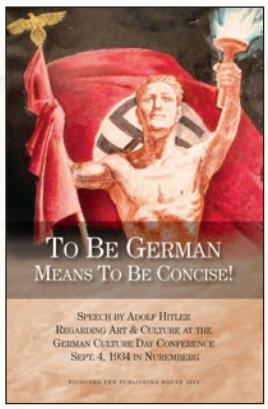
GERMAN DOCTOR AT STALINGRAD

THE HABSBURGS & WORLD WAR I

A Quartet of New Books!






To Be German
Means To Be Concise!
Speech by Adolf Hitler
Regarding Art & Culture at the
German Culture Day Conference
Sept. 4, 1934 in Nuremberg

Karl Marx on 'The Jewish Question.' During the mid-1800s, "the Jewish Question" was on the minds of many politicians and philosophers—as it still is today. Karl Marx, of course, was interested in expanding his Communist philosophy across the world. This work by Marx was an attempt to explain how Jews could be integrated into his Communist collective and whether or not this was possible. Here Marx rails on the Jewish propensity for racial isolation and subversion and explains why he believes that individuals can be spiritually free in a secular state, but that the ethnic traits of the Jews in particular would never allow their emancipation and integration into Western society. Softcover, 52 pages, color covers, #704, 5.5 x 8.5, *$10.*

The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation. Here is a short but powerful history of the brutal but little-known rule of Jewish Communist Béla Kun and his bloody henchmen in Hungary after World War I. Author Dr. Ed Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left is disarray after WWI, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist, and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and sent him scurrying to Crimea with the support and blessing of Vladimir Lenin. An extensive photo gallery of the perpetrators of the terror is also included. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, *$7.*

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century. German composer Richard Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his powerful music. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that in 1869 he published an unapologetic letter entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." This volume includes a foreword by Australian Revisionist historian Dr. Fredrick Töben and concludes with an essay correcting the historical record about Wagner by Andrew Gray. As an added bonus, we have included Mark Twain's remembrances of the time he went to hear Wagner performed. This special edition of *Judaism in Music* was compiled, edited and introduced by TBR assistant editor Ronald L. Ray. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, *$15.*

To Be German: A Speech by Adolf Hitler Regarding Art & Culture at the German Culture Day Conference, Sept. 4, 1934 in Nuremberg. This speech by Adolf Hitler, never before translated into English, explains why the Fuehrer rejects "decadent" art and what kind of art he believed nurtured the European culture-soul. Which cultures did Hitler think were part of the Aryan tradition? And which did he think were poisoning the minds and hearts of the people of Germany? This booklet is also loaded with black and white photos of a wide variety of Third Reich artwork and architecture. Translated by Theresa Wettstein. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 32 pages, color covers, #701, 5.5 x 8.5, $5.

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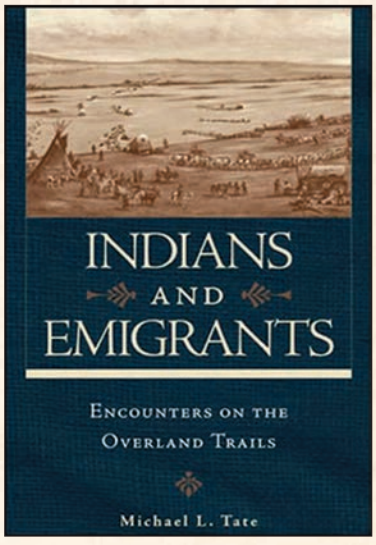
NEW FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

INDIANS AND EMIGRANTS:
ENCOUNTERS ON THE OVERLAND TRAILS

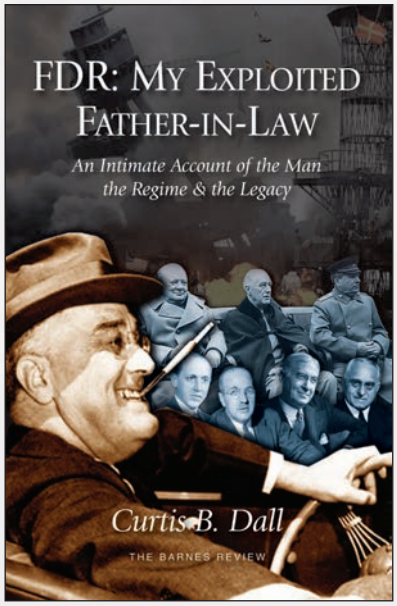


In the first book to focus on relations between Indians and emigrants on the overland trails, Michael L. Tate shows that such encounters were far more often characterized by cooperation than by conflict. Having combed hundreds of unpublished sources and Indian oral traditions, Tate finds Indians and Anglo-Americans continuously trading goods and news with each other, and Indians providing various forms of assistance to overlanders. Tate admits that both sides normally followed their own best interests and ethical standards, which sometimes created distrust and even violence. But many acts of kindness by emigrants and by Indians can be attributed to simple human compassion. Not until the mid-1850s did plains tribes begin to see their independence and cultural traditions threatened by the flood of White travelers. As buffalo herds dwindled, and more Indians died from diseases brought by emigrants, violent clashes between wagon trains and Indians became more frequent, and the first White vs. Indian wars erupted on the plains. Yet, even in the 1860s, Tate finds that friendly encounters were still the rule. Despite thousands of mutually beneficial exchanges between Whites and Indians between 1840 and 1870, the image of plains Indians as the overland pioneers' worst enemies prevailed in American popular culture. In explaining the persistence of that stereotype, Tate seeks to dispel one of the West's oldest cultural misunderstandings. Softcover, 328 pages, #699, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or you can visit our Revisionist website at www.BarnesReview.com.

Back in a brand-new collector's edition . . .
Completely re-typeset plus new photographs . . .
Two new appendices from Col. Dall's files . . .

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

An Intimate Account of the Man, the Regime & the Legacy



If you ever want to learn how our government really works, read *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*. The author, Col. Curtis B. Dall—as you can tell from the title—was Franklin Roosevelt's son-in-law. Thus he had the consummate insider's view of the Roosevelt family and the inner workings of the FDR White House. (He had his own office in the Yellow Room for several years before divorcing FDR's difficult daughter, Anna.) Col. Dall saw firsthand who came to "advise" FDR and Eleanor, and how often. What a pack of miscreants and self-serving scoundrels they were! Dall was also a prominent Wall Street investment advisor with several high-profile firms and knew the tricks the financial predators use to fleece the public. And Dall was not afraid to expose them, as you will see in this brand new collector's edition of the classic book.

In *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*, Dall recounts scores of personal anecdotes about such notables as Franklin, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, the Warburgs, the Astors, the Rothschilds, the Lehman brothers and many more. Col. Dall was among the first to reveal that the stock market crash of 1929 was a "calculated shearing of the public," and that the Federal Reserve was also deceiving the public about many financial matters of great import. He revealed at great peril to his life that the top bankers plan and execute the wars that kill millions and line the pockets of the global kleptocrats—but this brave man was not afraid to say so in public. Lots more inside information, plus extra, added material including a new foreword by Willis A. Carto, who hired Dall to be Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy chairman, plus two, long-forgotten but extremely important appendices. Appendix One is a transcription of Col. Dall's address, "Who Controls Our Nation's Foreign Policy," presented before the Military Order of the Two World Wars in 1973, in which Dall blasts the Zionist power-brokers who pulled FDR's strings and set America's ludicrous foreign policy. Appendix Two is a presentation by Dall entitled "The War Lords of Washington and the Secrets of Pearl Harbor," originally an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, in which Dall spills the beans about the perpetual war machine spawned and nurtured in Washington, D.C.

FDR: My Exploited Father-on-Law—softcover, 288 pages, #696—is available for $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. To charge, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or shop online at our Internet bookstore: www.barnesreview.com.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

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January/February 2015 ❖ Volume XXI ❖ Number 1

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Honest Abe & the *Sultana* Disaster
By John Tiffany

4 After suffering months—even years—in Confederate POW camps, these Union soldiers were ecstatic to be finally going home. So optimistic were they, these emaciated former POWs didn't even complain when they were packed like sardines on the steamship *Sultana*—the boat that was to take them back to their families. But though they had survived the horrors of war and starvation, these hardened men in blue could hardly have imagined the fate that awaited them and many of their comrades just 12 days after the surrender of Robert E. Lee.

Who Really Murdered the Kingfish?
By Philip Rife

14 Huey Long was a brilliant lawyer and politician, representing Louisiana as a senator and later the Pelican State's governor. But his fame and success had not come without a price. During his career, this brash populist had made enemies—powerful ones—including President Franklin Roosevelt and the Standard Oil Company. While passing through the state capitol building, Long, accompanied by a bevy of bodyguards, was shot. He died a few days later of his wounds. Though the case seems cut and dried, many questions remain unanswered about the assassination of "the Kingfish."

How Far Would the Rothschilds Go?
By Stephen M.Goodson

20 TBR readers are well aware of the power and influence of the Rothschild banking dynasty. But was it really behind the assassination of British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval and the attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson? Central banking critic and TBR editorial board member Stephen M.Goodson lays out the case.

Czar Paul's Plan to Protect the Jews
By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

26 Trying to ensure peace in the Russian empire, Czar Paul I decided to find out why the Jews in his realms were complaining so bitterly of mistreatment. So concerned was he, that the czar created the Committee for the Organization of Jewish Life and sent famed Russian poet Gavrila Derzhavin to investigate. What he discovered changed Russia forever.

Ukraine's Persecuted Heroes
By Marc Roland

36 Those Ukrainians and Russians who have resisted the CIA-inspired takeover of Ukraine in recent months have been smeared as "neo-nazis" and "pro-Russian fascists." The fact is, they are ultra-nationalistic and for a good reason: Ukraine was mightily abused by both Josef Stalin's henchmen and the Western powers, and its people to this day are suspicious of anything stinking of Zionist meddling.

After Stalingrad: A Doctor's Saga
By Daniel W. Michaels

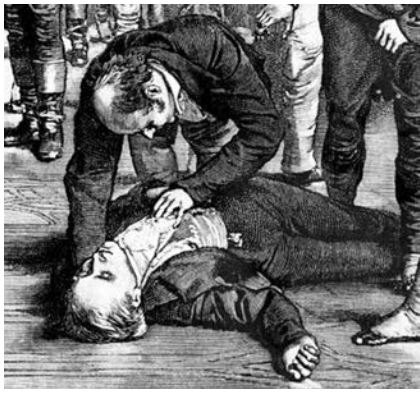
42 The battle of Stalingrad was a complete disaster for the German army. Over 100,000 German soldiers died and over 100,000 more were taken prisoner. But before and after the battle, it was disease—typhus and dysentery in particular—that remained an even more dangerous constant enemy, stalking the survivors like a ghostly specter. How did the ingenious German staff doctors deal with these camp killers and, especially, what did they teach their Soviet captors about dealing with these dreaded diseases?

The Habsburgs & the Great War
By Ronald L. Ray

52 So much interest was generated about World War I from our TBR September/October WWI Centenary edition, readers have asked for more. To satisfy that hunger for authentic history about the Great War, assistant editor Ronald L. Ray has penned an extremely informative article about the true history of the early-20th-century Habsburgs from the Austrian point of view—an angle rarely offered in any modern-day history books. We know you will find this fascinating piece of great interest.

A Biography of Adolf Hitler: The Hitler-Feder Money System
By Cassian D'Ornellas

58 In this latest chapter from our true history of the life of Adolf Hitler, scholar Cassian D'Ornellas explains how Hitler and his financial mentor turned a nation on the brink of financial collapse into an economic powerhouse in just a few short years. It's a lesson for all of those who are wondering if the same programs could turn around today's America.



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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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Happy New Year from TBR . . .

What can we expect the New Year to bring us in 2015? TBR subscribers can expect another full year of uncensored, politically incorrect historical information in an attractive format that we think is better than any other history magazine in America—and perhaps the world. That's right: THE BARNES REVIEW is unique, and I cannot stress that enough. And we are here because you support what we are doing, and we are eternally grateful for that.

But what can Americans at large expect in 2015? That news is not upbeat. Currently, President Obama—the "Peace Prize President"—is waging seven undeclared wars across the Mideast. Those include covert or not-so-covert bombings of people in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Pakistan, with the warmongers in Congress just begging for even bigger wars with Russia and Iran, which always seems to be on the neocon hit list. But maybe—just maybe— Iran is off that list for now. Turns out the geniuses in the White House and the State Department finally realized that a stable Iran is a necessity in the Mideast. Even now, rumor has it, Shiite Iran is helping to battle the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), that Sunni sword in the side of the West. How real the ISIS threat is, we're not sure, but assistant editor John Tiffany insists the whole ISIS issue is a "goax." (See John's editorial on page 3.)

TBR has, over its 21-year history, as you know, been a consistent voice for non-intervention in not only the Mideast, but across the globe. Unfortunately, since the War of 1812, when America's leaders set their eyes on annexing portions of Canada, the U.S. has again and again involved itself in the affairs of other nations against the sage advice of our first president. Sometimes these efforts have allowed us to seize more land, as in the Mexican-American War or the Spanish-American War, but, almost inevitably, these foreign follies have brought us nothing but death, destruction and ever-dwindling coffers.

Things have gotten so bad today, according to AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper, that Russia and China are teaming up to crash the dollar. Why? As a last-ditch effort to halt Uncle Sam's military meddling by bankrupting America. I, for one, do not want to see America brought to its knees. But who would have thought, in the height of the Cold War missile crisis, that, 53 years later, Russia would be viewed by so many nations as the torch-bearer of peace, and the United States the rogue instigator of worldwide war and revolution in the modern era?

It's a sad turn of events I hope will reverse in 2015. ✦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, Managing Editor & Art Director

HOW REAL IS THE 'ISIS' THREAT?

By now the cognoscenti (of which you are one) know the mass media and the government lie all the time. One group of researchers found that a new government hoax (call it a "goax") comes along about every six weeks on average—sometimes more often.

Goaxes go back to the Gunpowder Plot of 1606 and no doubt before. Some recent U.S. goaxes include: the War on Drugs (the U.S. CIA is one of the largest importers and exporters of illegal drugs on the planet), the two-party system (the Democrats and Republicans are very little different today and both controlled by the same powerful forces that run the world); all White people are racists, Saddam Hussein was a brutal terrorist, Muammar Qadaffi was a brutal terrorist, Vladimir Putin is a brutal terrorist, Bashar al-Assad is a brutal terrorist, Hamas is a terrorist group, Hezbollah is a terrorist group, Iran is a destabilizing force in the Mideast, the Chinese want to invade and conquer America, fluoride is good for you, chemtrails don't exist, flu shots and vaccines are not harmful, Ebola is going to wipe out the world, the unemployment rate is only 7.7%, the Federal Reserve is really a federal reserve and works for the betterment of the people of America, "we" killed Osama bin Laden in 2011, 19 Arabs took down the WTC and so on.

Speaking of bin Laden, al Qaeda is a hoax, manufactured by the U.S. CIA, and so is "ISIS," the Islamic State or Islamic caliphate, the main point of this editorial.

In addition to creating ISIS (along with the Mossad and British intelligence), the White House resident, Barack Obama, is working to arm and train thousands of "moderate" terrorists (who do not exist; the so-called moderates are actually composed of more Islamic radicals) to create more chaos and carnage in the Middle East. The purpose of this goax, according to peace activist Bruce Gagnon, coordinator of Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, is to destabilize the region so that the Zionists can pick up the pieces and achieve their dream of a "Greater Israel" stretching across the Mideast.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey said recently the U.S. needs 15,000 "moderate" militants in Syria alone—to allegedly fight both ISIS and the Syrian government. And ultimately the goaxers would like to encircle Iran as part of their Zionist plan. "It really all comes back to indicating America has really lost its soul. America's No. 1 export product today is war and what they call 'security export' at the Pentagon."

The ISIS terrorists, who now control vast swaths of territory in Syria and Iraq after rapid advances in the summer of 2014, were initially trained by the CIA in Jordan in 2012 to destabilize the Syrian government. Obama and his allies, having created ISIS, are planning a 30-year war—or, some say, a phony war, with ISIS.

U.S. air strikes "against ISIS" have been ineffective, mainly because, instead of hitting ISIS targets, the government has been attacking oilfields, according to Jesse Ventura.

Says geopolitical researcher Tony Cartalucci:

> The U.S. has pledged assistance for victims of . . . terrorists who have surrounded and threaten to eradicate thousands of religious minorities [including Christians—Ed.] in Iraq. However, the terrorists themselves are a product of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and instrumental in achieving Western [i.e., Israeli] objectives across the region. Punitive strikes and aid to the victims of what is essentially a Western mercenary army [are] part of maintaining plausible deniability. . . .
>
> Beginning . . . as early as 2007, the United States has been arming, funding and supporting the Muslim Brotherhood and a myriad of armed terrorist organizations [al Qaeda, al Nusra, ISIS etc] to overthrow the government of Syria, fight Hezbollah in Lebanon and undermine the power and influence of Iran, which of course includes any other government or group in the . . . region friendly toward Tehran.

So how can you possibly filter through all these hoaxes, goaxes, canards and red herrings? We recommend you subscribe to AMERICAN FREE PRESS (AFP) newspaper for your news and TBR for your history. Together, these two publications—with your help—will continue to supply you with the missing pieces you need to complete the puzzle, the pieces of which the mainstream media and the powers that be constantly try to change so you can never see the big picture.

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—JOHN TIFFANY
Assistant Editor

The Truth About the Tragedy of the Steamship

SULTANA

and the Trail of Death & Corruption That Leads Back to Abraham Lincoln

WHAT NON-MILITARY MARITIME DISASTER CAUSED the most deaths of Americans in U.S. history? If you said the sinking of the *Titanic*, you'd be wrong. It was the destruction of the Mississippi paddlewheel steamship *Sultana*. In the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912, 119 American lives were lost, but the count for the *Sultana* on April 27, 1865, is estimated at 1,800-2,400—though the true total may never be known. And, in the end, President Abraham Lincoln's cronyism and nepotism may have ultimately been responsible. But by the time the truth came out, Lincoln had been assassinated and could not be impeached for his corruption in the ensuing *Sultana* investigation and scandal.

By John Tiffany

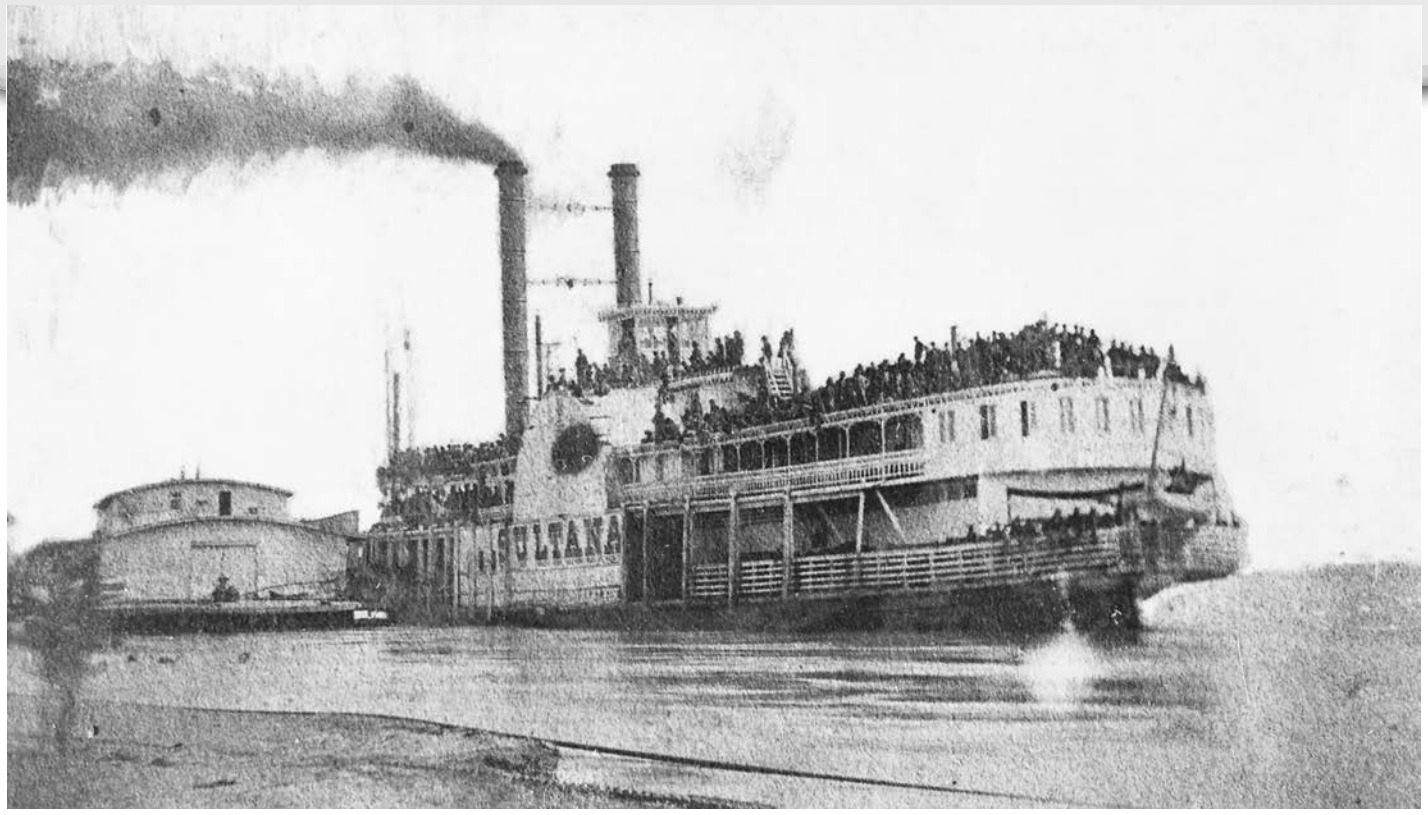
The *Sultana* was 260 feet long, one of the biggest paddlewheelers of its time, 42 feet wide, weighing 1,719 tons. It was rated as able to carry 376 people. Drastically overcrowded at the time of its demise—she held about six times that number—men were literally packed like sardines on the decks. The ship carried 80-85 crewmen and an estimated 2,427 passengers, as well as some freight, including about 100 head of assorted livestock and a nine-and-a-half foot "pet" alligator in a wooden crate.

By this time, the War for Southern Independence was nearly lost, and the ship had taken in a slew of mostly just released Yankee POWs at Vicksburg, Miss., some from the prison camp of Andersonville, but mostly from the smaller camp known as Cahaba. Many were like walking dead men—sick and with loose teeth in their jaws from malnutrition.

In addition, there were cabin passengers, including some women and children. Some regular soldiers, with rifles or muskets and bayonets, were also on board.

Initially, with the war still on, the Yankee men being released were moved to a holding camp. The idea at this point was to make an even exchange of prisoners between the North and South. However, the North did not have enough Southern prisoners for that to work out, so some other arrangement was arrived at.

By early April there were rumors that Gen. Robert E. Lee was about to surrender; the Confederate command



This Library of Congress archive photo shows the ill-fated steamship *Sultana* at Helena, Arkansas, just two days prior to its explosion on April 27, 1865. One can see the decks packed with people, most of them recently released Union POWs who were on their way home after enduring, in many cases, years of privation during their incarceration in Confederate prisoner of war camps.

was increasingly in disarray. The negotiations for POW release dragged on, confused and desultory.

The Yanks got new uniforms in the holding camp, tents to sleep in and the first decent rations many had seen in months or years. But since they were still technically prisoners, the Yankee command had agreed to keep them under armed guard, strange as it seems.

The first guards assigned were newly freed negro slaves, now soldiers. This nearly led to a riot, as the Yankee POWs did not cotton to being guarded by blacks. Many prisoners were just now learning about the emancipation, and many disapproved. White guards were hastily substituted, and things calmed down. Soon the men were released from the holding camp and on their way to Vicksburg. The war in the East was more or less over, and Lincoln was dead.

(President Jefferson Davis was captured on May 10. The last battle of the war would take place on June 23, the Battle of Palmito Ranch in Texas—a Confederate victory—but the last Confederate surrender would not be until Nov. 6, when the warship CSS *Shenandoah*—the only Dixie ship to circumnavigate the globe—surrendered in Liverpool, England. U.S. President Andrew Johnson had declared the war over on August 20.)

SULTANA HAS BOILER TROUBLE

About April 25, a crack was discovered in one of *Sultana*'s four boilers. To fix it properly would take three or four days—but with good money to be made from transporting POWs back to the North, and other ships competing for the business, the mechanic was told to put a temporary patch on, which would only take a day.

Had it not been for the senseless intervention of President Lincoln, at least 1,800 former U.S. POWs might have made it home to see their families.

The U.S. taxpayers were paying $5 apiece for every enlisted man transported, and $10 for each officer. This was big money then. The military officers were paid a kickback of $1.15 per person to look the other way and ig-

nore the severe overcrowding.

It is not known if the boiler explosion resulted from the poor patch job or from a bomb. According to a PBS television program on the subject, the patch was done properly and passed inspection. Nevertheless, some 60 ships had been destroyed by saboteurs already. Rebel saboteurs could sneak a bomb disguised as a large lump of coal aboard a ship and slip away. Eventually it would be shoveled out of the coal bin into the furnace and then explode from the heat. These bombs were known as Courtenay coal torpedoes. (Most bombs were called torpedoes at this time.)

In either case, the overloading of the ship was certainly a factor. The river at the time the *Sultana* left was swollen from recent rains and the ship was fighting upriver against the increased currents.The top-heavy loading cause the ship to lean and lurch to the left and right, sloshing the water in the boilers from side to side. When the water moved to one side of the boiler from the swaying of the ship, one side of the boiler would not be in contact with any water and thus superheat. When the ship swayed the other way, the water would then hit the overheated side of the boiler, causing some of the water to quickly turn to steam from the excessive heat of the uncooled boiler plate. If one boiler exploded it would set off a chain reaction causing other boilers to also explode. This is one theory of how the *Sultana* exploded.

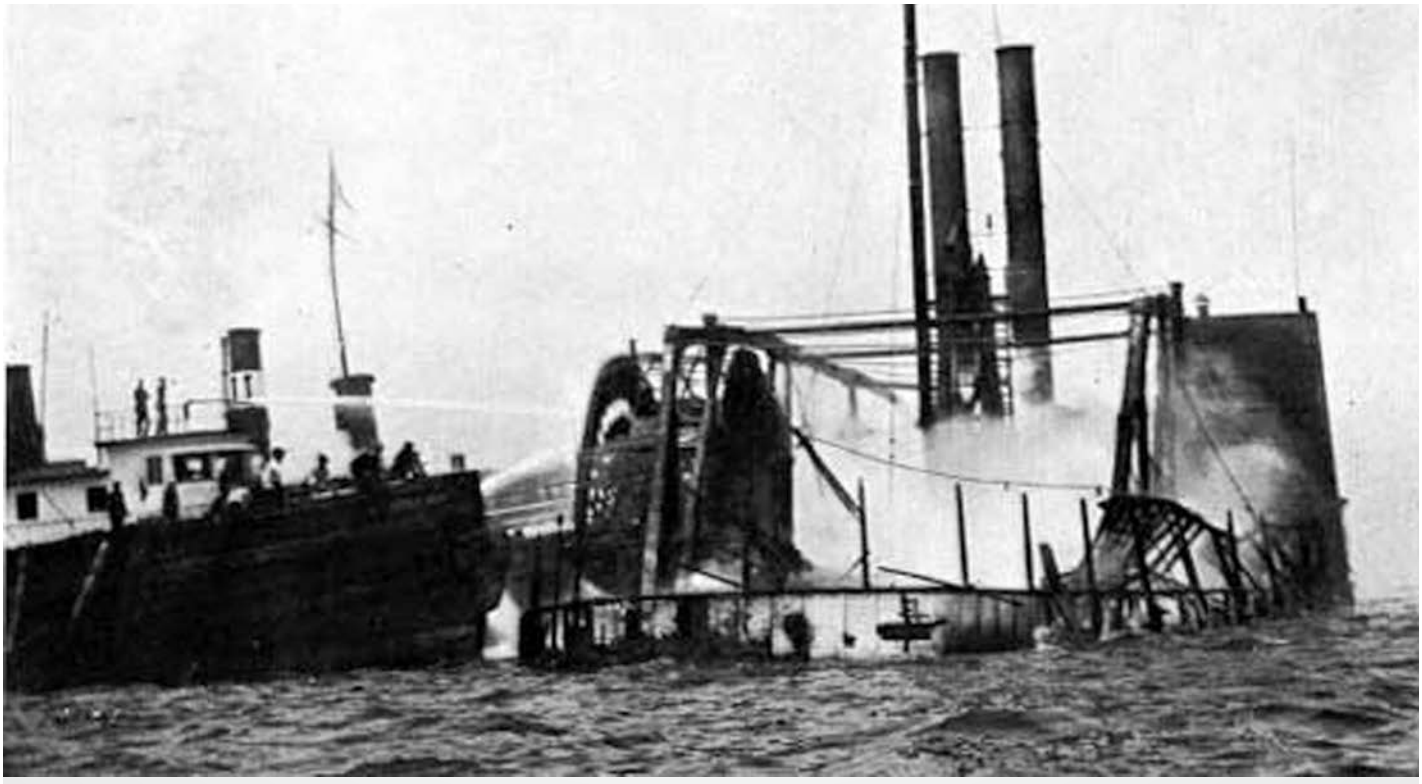
As it happened, there were two other ships that came into Vicksburg, looking to transport POWs. But after the *Sultana* was greatly overloaded, there were no prisoners for the rival ships to transport.

THE GREED & CORRUPTION OF REUBEN HATCH

Why weren't the POWs divvied up equally among the ships as safe practice would have dictated? This is where a sleazy character named Reuben Hatch enters the scene. Hatch, a political appointee, was the chief quartermaster for the U.S. government at Vicksburg. His assistant tried to tell him the *Sultana* was dangerously overloaded and the POWs should be redistributed among the three ships, but Hatch would not listen to him.

It is not known how big a kickback Reuben was getting per POW from the captain, J. Cass Mason, but he was definitely more interested in money than safety.

Hatch had a shady past. In 1861, long before the *Sultana* disaster, he was court-martialed for overcharging the central government while keeping two sets of books. Getting wind of the impending court-martial, he threw the incriminating set of books into the river—but unfor-



Fireboats spray water on the smoldering wreck of the *Sultana*. The appalling loss of life was the result of unbridled greed.

tunately for him the books washed up on the shore, still largely legible. Fortunately for him, his elder brother was Ozias Hatch, Illinois secretary of state—a crony and major campaign contributor to another Illinois politician named Abraham Lincoln.

Before the court-martial of Reuben could get started, Ozias wrote Lincoln a letter saying the charges were frivolous—without merit—and asking Abe to do something about it. Lincoln wrote an endorsement to the letter saying he knew Reuben, and there was nothing against his character; then Lincoln forwarded both documents to Henry Halleck, his general-in-chief and the head of the court-martial. The trial was dropped due to Lincoln's recommendation.

Then in 1863, Reuben Hatch went AWOL from the Army for three months. It is unknown what he was doing for this quarter-year, but the Army was well rid of him. All of a sudden, he showed up and not only wanted his job back but a promotion as well. Chief Quartermaster-General of the U.S. Army Montgomery Meigs refused to consider his request, considering him a traitor who had abandoned his post. Then Ozias Hatch again wrote to Abe Lincoln. Lincoln, not wanting to lose the support of this powerful Illinois campaign contributor and supporter, wrote a letter to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Thanks to the Lincoln's letter and Stanton's insistence, Reuben Hatch got his promotion.

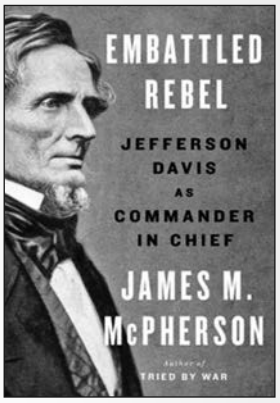
Possibly unaware of the scandalous past of Reuben Hatch, Maj. Gen. Ulysses Grant later promoted him to lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Corps. Coincidentally or not, at the beginning of the war, Ozias Hatch had recommended that Grant, out of the Army at that time, be appointed by the governor of Illinois as a colonel in the state militia, which he was. Was Grant rewarding his old supporter—just as Lincoln had done—by promoting his incompetent brother?

But Reuben Hatch's poor performance was glaring. In February 1865, he was brought before a military board for deficiency in his duties. Again brother Ozias interceded with Lincoln, and not only was Reuben not charged, Lincoln even recommended Reuben be promoted to full colonel. Lincoln once again interceded on behalf of a corrupt and greedy man who obviously had no business serving in the U.S. military.

REACTION TO THE ASSASSINATION

In a quirk of fate, it was the *Sultana*, draped in black, that brought word of the death of Lincoln to the Mississippi River cities. She was making regular runs between Cairo, Illinois and New Orleans. The reaction of Southern

Embattled Rebel:
Jefferson Davis as Commander in Chief



History has not been kind to Jefferson Davis. His cause went down in disastrous defeat and left the South impoverished for generations. If that cause had succeeded, it would have torn the United States in two. Many Americans in Davis's own time—and in later generations—considered him an incompetent leader, if not a traitor. Not so, argues James M. McPherson. In *Embattled Rebel,* McPherson shows us that Davis might have been on the wrong side of history, but it is too easy to diminish him because of his cause's failure. In order to understand the Civil War and its outcome, it is essential to give Davis his due as a military leader and as the president of an aspiring young nation.

As president of the Confederacy, Davis devoted most of his waking hours to military strategy and operations, along with Gen. Robert E. Lee, and delegated the economic and diplomatic strategy to his subordinates. Davis was present on several battlefields with Lee and even took part in some tactical planning. Indeed, their close relationship stands as one of the great military-civilian partnerships in history.

Incidentally, Davis was gravely ill throughout much of the war, often working from home and even from his sickbed. Nonetheless, Davis shaped and articulated the principal policy of the Confederacy with clarity and force

Most critical appraisals of Davis emphasize his choices in and management of generals rather than his strategies, but no other chief executive in American history exercised such tenacious hands-on influence in the shaping of military strategy. And while he was imprisoned for two years after the Confederacy's surrender awaiting a trial for treason that never came, and lived for another 24 years, he never once recanted the cause for which he had fought.

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Whites to the news of Lincoln's 1865 assassination was one of official condolences, public silence and private celebration. To Southerners, Honest Abe had seemed the craziest of the abolitionist madmen, a devilish persecutor who slaughtered their men and destroyed their country for no other reason than sheer spite.

One Southern lady wrote in her diary that Lincoln must have been motivated by extreme class envy. In his early years, she wrote, "Lincoln's chief occupation was thinking what death thousands—who ruled like lords when he was cutting logs—should die." But now it had all changed: "A moment more, and the man who was progressing to murder countless human beings is interrupted in his work by the shot of an assassin." (Diary, Sarah Morgan of New Orleans.)

Another diarist wrote, "All honor to J. Wilkes Booth, who has rid the world of a tyrant and made himself famous for generations." (Kate Stone of Vicksburg)

THE DISASTER

On April 23, the Sultana, returning from New Orleans, heading up the flooded river, stopped at Vicksburg, carrying a full complement of cargo and passengers. She lay over for a day while one of those testy boilers was patched again—"a routine procedure for steamboats on the river." (Sandlin, Lee, *Wicked River: The Mississippi When It Last Ran Wild*, Vintage Books, Random House, New York, 2010) *Sultana*'s boilers had already been patched twice that spring. Meanwhile, arrangements were made for her to carry a huge number of Union POWs upriver to Cairo.

They were in pitiful, skeletal shape. Some couldn't walk and had to be dragged on pallets by their mates. The Cahaba Camp, where most had been held, was designed to hold 500 prisoners and at the end held more than 3,000; the only water was from a stream that doubled as a cesspool.

The men began to board the *Sultana*—"driven on like so many hogs," a survivor recalled. And more and more and more, till it was standing room only, and the ship carried six times its capacity. Some of the crew were heard to say it would be a miracle if the ship ever made it to Cairo. The boat made sluggish progress against the debris-choked strong currents; in places the river was flooding five miles on either side of its banks, and land was out of sight. Bushes seemed to poke out of the river beyond the flooded levies—in reality the tops of sunken trees. The water was nearly as cold as ice. It was overcast with scattered rain; the Moon was new and the river dark. Everything was pitch black as the ship struggled upstream about seven or eight miles above Memphis at 2 a.m. God only knows how the pilots knew which way to steer, with the river proper buried under another 20 feet or so of water.

Suddenly a boiler blew up; then two more. Hundreds of men sleeping near the boilers were killed instantly, scalded and torn limb from limb and body from head. Men outside the blast hole were buried alive in body parts.

Hot coals were flung everywhere, starting fires all over the wooden ship. Soon they were raging out of control, and the crowd surged to and fro, trying to escape the flames, and in the process those near the edge of the boat were forced into the water, whether they could swim or not. The railings and anything else that could float were torn off and cast overboard. At least people could cling to something that could give them hope of survival in the frigid water.

The ship carried only two lifeboats and 76 flotation belts, and the struggle for possession of these was murderous, both on board and in the water. Drowning men grabbed whatever they could, dragging others down with them.

One woman fought savagely with two soldiers over a life belt she was trying to put on her child. She succeeded in fending them off, but in her panic put it on incorrectly, and when she dropped the boy in the water, he helplessly rolled over head down and drowned.

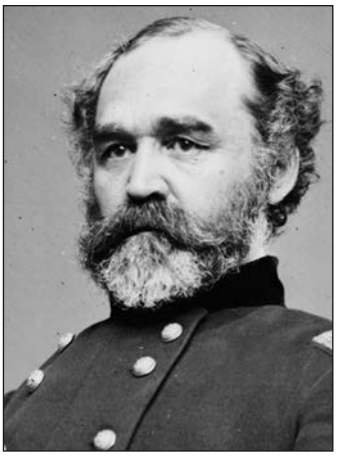
Another lady could be called the saint of the *Sultana*. The woman, still on board, amid all the pandemonium, began calling to those struggling in the water to remain calm. They were destroying one another and themselves by their wild actions. Pennsylvanian soldier Chester Berry, looking up from the water, saw and heard her talking to them:

> . . . urging them to be men and finally succeeded in getting them quieted down, clinging to the ropes and chains that hung over the bow of the boat. The flames now began to lap around her with their fiery flames. The men pleaded and urged her to jump into the water and thus save herself, but she refused, saying, "I might lose my presence of mind and be the means of the death of some of you." And so, rather than run the risk of becoming the cause of the death of a single person, she folded her arms quietly over her bosom and burned, a voluntary martyr to the men she had so lately quieted.

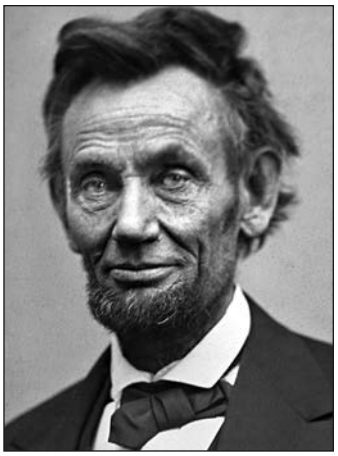
The ship was drifting out of the channel and into the shallows of the Arkansas side. The fires had burned nearly to the waterline, and the ship had to be abandoned by those still aboard. Michigan man Commodore Smith, who had been a POW at Libby Prison, recalled that day

OZIAS HATCH
Intervened for greedy brother.

J. CASS MASON
Money-hungry captain.



MONTGOMERY MEIGS
Tried to do what was right.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Ultimately responsible.

as the hardest day of his life. [See page 11.—Ed.]

Finally the ship began to sink, the fires sputtering out, and this added to the terror of the swimmers. The fire had been their only source of light, and hope vanished along with the light. Plunged into complete darkness, those able to swim could not tell which way to go to seek the shore or some semi-submerged treetop or roof. Some did at last reach dry land—only to be shot at by patrolling soldiers who thought they were Confederate infiltrators. Most of those still alive, however, were carried down the river along with the corpses and debris. Among them a new terror was spreading: fear of the pet alligator that had been carried on board the *Sultana* in a crate. Some soldiers became somehow convinced they had glimpsed the creature and were driven into a suicidal panic. A swimming horse rested his snout on a log some men were clinging to; mistaking it for the reptile, they all dove away into the swirling water.

Little did they know the alligator was not a threat. A soldier named William Lugenbeal had earlier been searching for some flotsam to throw overboard that he could cling to, but nearly everything was gone already. He came across the alligator crate, opened it and bayonetted the alligator three times. He lugged the crate to the bow, threw it overboard and jumped in beside it and clung to it for dear life. He recalled: "When a man would get close enough I would kick him off, then turn and kick someone else to keep them from getting hold of me. They would call out, 'Don't kick me . . . I am drowning!' But if they had got hold of me we would both have drowned."

Over the next several hours, rescuers took some 700 people alive out of the river. About 200 of them would die over the next few days.

Aside from those rescued, only a few of the wreck's dead were ever recovered. The rest ended up buried in the river mud or consumed by carrion eaters such as the alligators of the lower valley.

The *Sultana* herself—or what was left of her—was buried in a channel about four miles north of Memphis. The river changed course over the years and the wreck wound up beneath an Arkansas soybean field, some 32 feet down, two miles from the present location of the river.

The burnt wreck, if indeed it is the *Sultana*, was found in 1982 by a local archeological expedition led by Memphis attorney Jerry Potter.

HATCH GETS OFF SCOT-FREE

The loss of the *Sultana* got little attention from the press, especially in the East, which cared little about the West. People were still preoccupied with the death of Lincoln.

There were three commissions that looked into the disaster, the main one being headed by Illinois Republican Rep. Elihu Washbourne. Reuben Hatch, who by now must have felt he was above the law, ignored three subpoenas, and never testified before Congress and was never prosecuted. He died in 1871, age 53. Evidently corruption pays. In the end, much of the blame for the disaster can be laid at the feet of Abraham Lincoln. Had he not insisted on coming to the defense of a man many of his subordinates had wanted to court-martial on various occasions, Hatch would not have been in a position to use his authority to line his pockets by endangering the lives of thousands due to his insatiable greed. But politician Oziah Hatch bears a burden of blame as well. His brother was a corrupt and slothful man, and he should have realized that Reuben was a dangerous character and not worth saving from court martial.

WAS IT A BOMB?

We may never know whether the explosion on the *Sultana* was just due to a badly patched boiler and overloading, or if there was actually a bomb planted on board. However, there were a number of professional saboteurs on the river, who were known as the Confederate boat burners. Most of the official papers of the Confederate Secret Service (CSS) were burned by Secretary of State Judah Benjamin just before the government evacuated Richmond, Virginia, so it is impossible to know how many, or which, ships were attacked using coal torpedoes.

Robert Louden, a former agent of the CSS and a known boat burner, claimed years later that he had used a coal torpedo to sink the *Sultana*. In addition to Louden's confession, there is considerable concrete evidence indicating he had the motive, means and opportunity to commit the act of planting the bomb in the *Sultana*'s coal bin. There was no legal action that could be taken against Louden when he made his confession—he had a pardon! He was not, as one prominent online encyclopedia states, on his deathbed, but he was drunk in a bar, which loosened his tongue. It is interesting that very shortly after making his statement of confession to another bar patron, Louden left St. Louis and never returned. It may be that he feared he would be lynched.

It is highly credible Louden was telling the truth.

Blowing up riverboats and other ships was old hat to rebel saboteurs. On the Mississippi alone, 60 steamboats had been destroyed by dedicated Confederate agents. Louden had sneaked on and off numberless boats during the war, despite being a wanted man with a price on his head. He was good at what he did, a master of disguises. Getting aboard the *Sultana* and planting a coal bomb would not have been the most difficult thing he achieved in his career.

There were plenty of Confederate agents working with Louden in the Memphis area. One, a Mr. Keatona, owned a boat supply store near the wharf. So any help Louden might have needed to do the job was at his disposal. It is known Louden destroyed the *Ruth*, another steamship, which was carrying $2.6 million at the time and had con-

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siderably tighter security than the *Sultana*.

Gen. Grant was nearly killed on Aug. 9, 1864 at City Point, Virginia by a Confederate bombing. The agents planted their bombs, slipped out and got away—this at Grant's headquarters, guarded by the entire Army of the Potomac. That's how good the CSS saboteurs were. [See sidebar.—Ed.]

There is also the testimony of *Sultana* first mate William Rowberry, quoted in *The Missouri Republican*, April 29, 1865. The reporter says: "I conversed with the first mate of the ill-fated steamer, Wm. Rowberry—who in company with six others clung to a plank, from which five fell off before they were drowned; and he thinks there must have been some infernal machine put in the coal, as the boat, at the time, was running very steady, and so little steam on that an explosion was impossible."

All in all, with the statements of Louden and Rowberry and other evidence, it appears more than likely that a bomb, rather than negligence in a repair job, caused the fatal explosion on the *Sultana*. We will never know 100% for certain. But in any case, an equally heinous crime was the gross overloading of the ship, which can be laid at the feet of corrupt politicians, with the man in the Oval Office ultimately responsible. ✦

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John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

Union Soldiers Forced to Throw Mates Overboard

The following account of the aftermath of the explosion of the *Sultana* was written by Commodore Smith, a Union soldier from Michigan who had been interned at Libby Prison:

Commodore Smith

"The wounded begged us to throw them overboard, choosing to drown instead of being roasted to death. While our hearts went out in sympathy for our suffering and dying comrades, we performed our sad but solemn duty. I say "we," because there were others besides myself who were fortunate enough not to be hurt or blown overboard by the explosion, and they too were doing all they could to alleviate the sufferings of their unfortunate comrades. We waited hoping, but in vain, to be rescued from the burning wreck.

"When at length the last shadow of hope had expired, and we were forced to leave the burning boat and try our luck in the seething, foaming, cold and turbulent waters of the mighty Mississippi, and this too at about two o'clock in the morning and almost total darkness prevailing, except the light from the burning wreck, we proceeded to perform carefully, but hurriedly, the most heartrending task that human beings could be called upon to perform—that of throwing overboard into the jaws of certain death by drowning those comrades who were unable on account of broken bones and limbs to help themselves. Some were so badly scalded by the hot water and steam from the exploded boiler that the flesh was falling from their bones.

"Those comrades who were doubly endeared to us through mutual suffering and starvation while we were penned up in the rebel hellholes, or so-called Confederate prisons, and who instead of throwing them thus overboard, we were wanting to render every kindness to, dress their wounds and soothe their sufferings. But, alas! This was impossible, the only alternative was to toss them overboard." ✦

Gen. Grant & the Time Bomb

By John Tiffany

One daring Southern shipping saboteur provided a dramatic up-close demonstration of his skills for the North's top military commander, General Ulysses Grant . . . and came close to altering the course of the war in the process.

In the summer of 1864, the little village of City Point, Virginia, was one of the world's busiest seaports. Located at the juncture of the James and Appomattox rivers, it was the site of a massive Union army supply depot supporting Grant's endgame campaign to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond and defeat the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee defending it.

On Aug. 9, a Confederate secret service agent named John Maxwell managed to enter the supposedly secure depot and convince a dockworker to add a wooden box, labeled "candles," to a barge loaded with several tons of artillery shells and small arms ammunition. The box actually contained a clock, percussion cap and 12-15 pounds of explosives—a rudimentary time bomb.

Shortly after Maxwell had safely left the area, the barge exploded, setting off a chain reaction that rocked the depot, killing or wounding more than 300 people and destroying $2 million worth (in 1865 dollars) of weapons, ammunition and other military sup- plies.

One eyewitness described a panorama of utter destruction: "From the top of the bluff there lay before me a staggering scene, a mass of overthrown buildings, their timbers tangled into almost impenetrable heaps. In the water were wrecked and sunken barges."[1]

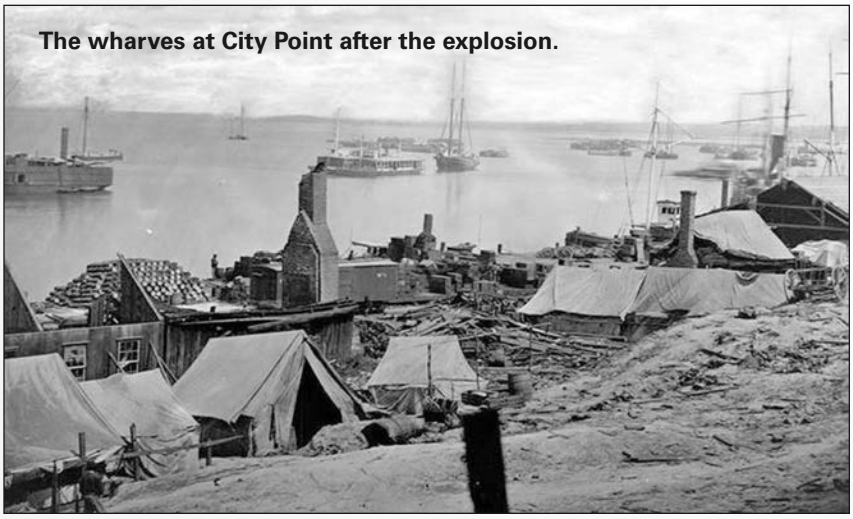
All that remained of one building was a brick chimney with an anchor and chain sitting incongruously on its top.[2] An awe-struck survivor described witnessing another bizarre sight: "cavalry saddles flying in every direction like so many big-winged bats."[3]

At the time, Northern officials said (and probably believed) the explosion was caused by "contraband labor" (i.e., former slaves) carelessly smoking too close to munitions.

Gen. Grant was sitting outside his tent on a hill above the depot at the moment of the explosion. An officer who was with him that day provided this account of the incident:

> There rained down a terrific shower of shells, bullets, boards and fragments of timber. The general was surrounded by splinters and various kinds of ammunition, but fortunately was not touched by any of the missiles."[19]
>
> Another Grant aide also testified to the Union commander's close call: "Such a rain of shot, shell, bullets, pieces of wood, iron bars and bolts, chains and missiles of every kind was never before witnessed.[4]

No one could accuse John Maxwell of lacking audacity in later civilian life. During the administration of President Grant, he approached one of the president's aides to complain of difficulty getting the U.S. Patent Office to grant a patent for an invention of his. As evidence of his inventiveness, Maxwell cited his City Point time bomb. The aide, who'd also been with Grant the day of the explosion, acknowledged the effectiveness of the wartime device: "I told him that his efforts, from his standpoint, had been eminently successful."[5] ✦



The wharves at City Point after the explosion.

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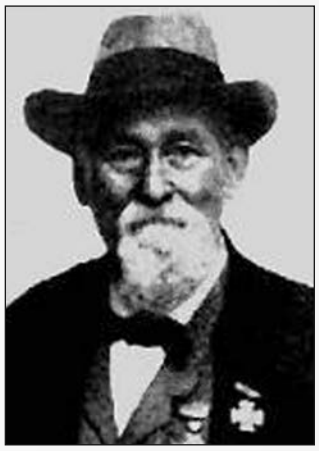
1 www.militaryhistoryonline.com.
2 www.civilwar.bluegrass.net.
3 *Campaigning With Grant* by Horace Porter.
4 www.civilwar.bluegrass.net.
5 Porter.

A Report on the City Point Explosion

What follows is the report of Capt. John Maxwell of the Confederate States Secret Service regarding the explosion at City Point, Va., on Aug. 9, 1864. It was written by Maxwell in Richmond on Dec. 16, 1864.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order, and with the means and equipment furnished me by you, I left this city on the 26th of July last, for the line of the James River, to operate with the Horological Torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating that river. I had with me Mr. R.K. Dillard, who was well acquainted with the localities, and whose service I engaged for the expedition. On arriving in Isle of Wight County, on the 2nd of August, we learned of immense supplies of stores being landed at City Point, and for the purpose, by stratagem, of introducing our machine upon the vessels there discharging stores, started for that point. We reached there before daybreak on the 9th of August last, with a small amount of provisions, having traveled mostly by night and crawled upon our knees to pass the east picket line. Requesting my companion to remain behind about half a mile, I approached cautiously the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box.



JOHN MAXWELL
The saboteur, long after the war.

Finding the captain had come ashore from a barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box. Being halted by one of the wharf sentinels I succeeded in passing him by representing that the captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Hailing a man from the barge, I put the machine in motion and gave it in his charge. He carried it aboard. The magazine contained about twelve pounds of powder. Rejoining my companion, we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our effort. In about an hour the explosion occurred. Its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon and also to a large wharf building containing their stores (enemy's), which was totally destroyed. The scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered. My own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury. We obtained and refer you to the enclosed slips from the enemy's newspapers, which afford their testimony of the terrible effects of this blow. The enemy estimates the loss of life at 58 killed and 126 wounded, but we have reason to believe it greatly exceeded that. The pecuniary damage we heard estimated at $4,000,000 but, of course, we can give you no account of the extent of it exactly.

I may be permitted, Captain, here to remark that in the enemy's statement a party of ladies, it seems, were killed by this explosion. It is saddening to me to realize the fact that the terrible effects of war induce such consequences; but when I remember the ordeal to which our own women have been subjected, and the barbarities of the enemy's crusade against us and them, my feelings are relieved by the reflection that while this catastrophe was not intended by us, it amounts only, in the Providence of God, to just retaliation.

This being accomplished, we returned to the objects of our original expedition. We learned that the vessel (the *Jane Duffield*), was in the Warwick River, and with the assistance of Acting Master W. H. Hines, of the C. S. Navy, joined a volunteer party to capture her. She was boarded on the 17th of September last, and taken without resistance. We did not destroy her, because of the effect it might have had on the neighboring citizens and our own further operation. At the instance of the captain she was bonded, he offering as a hostage, in the nature of security to the bond, one of his crew, who is now held as a prisoner of war on this condition in this city.

In the meanwhile we operated on the James as the water and moon cooperated, but without other successes than the fear with which the enemy advanced and the consequent retarding of his movements on the river. We neared success on several occasions. Finding our plan of operations discovered by the enemy, and our persons made known and pursued by troops landed from their boats at Smithfield, we deemed it best to suspend operations in that quarter and report to you officially our labors. Your orders were to remain in the enemy's lines as long as we could do so; but I trust this conduct will meet your approval. I have thus, Captain, presented you in detail the operation conducted under your orders and the auspices of your company, and await further orders. ✦

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

—JOHN MAXWELL

Who Really Killed THE KINGFISH?

Huey Long was undoubtedly one of the most admired, beloved and, at the same time, vilified politicians in American history. It was he—and he alone—who might have been able to defeat President Franklin Roosevelt when FDR ran for re-election in 1936. Unfortunately, Long was assassinated in 1935 at the age of 42—just a month after announcing his intention to run for president. Long's "Share the Wealth" program resonated with the Depression-era American masses, who were beginning to understand that the bankers and U.S. politicians were their mortal enemies. The "Share the Wealth" plan was designed to provide a decent standard of living to all Americans by spreading the nation's wealth among the people. Long proposed capping personal fortunes through a restructured tax code and sharing the resulting revenue with the public through government benefits and public works. The power of his populist message and his growing popularity among the people were grave threats to any number of plutocrats and kleptocrats. So who really did kill Huey Long? Though the prevailing wisdom is that a disgruntled doctor—the son-in-law of a man with whom Long had had a long running political battle—assassinated Huey, the book has never really been closed. Here, TBR's Philip Rife examines who might have really been behind the assassination of "The Kingfish."

By Philip Rife

In 1935, 42-year-old flamboyant populist Senator Huey "The Kingfish" Long of Louisiana was a rising figure nationally. With the Great Depression showing no sign of ending anytime soon, his "Share the Wealth" plan—which included such features as a guaranteed minimum annual income of $2,500 for every adult, a maximum allowed income of $1 million (with a maximum permissible family net worth of $5 million), cancellation of personal debts, old-age pensions, free education through college and an electric refrigerator and automobile for every household in America—was rapidly gaining popularity. There were 27,431 local Share the Wealth Clubs, with over 7 million members nationwide.[1]

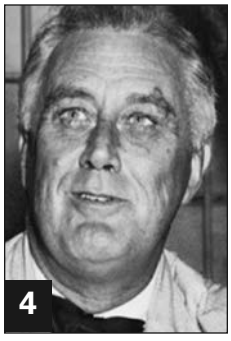
On the evening of Sept. 8, 1935, Long and five bodyguards were walking through the state capitol building in Baton Rouge when he was approached by a 29-year-old local physician named Carl Weiss, who allegedly drew a handgun. In a matter of seconds, at least 62 pistol shots rang out. When the shooting stopped, Weiss lay dead with 61 bullet wounds. Long had been shot in the abdomen but was still alive. He died in a nearby hospital two days later. There was no autopsy.

It's doubtful if any political assassination in American history other than JFK's has generated more theories than the death of Huey Long. You'd never know it from most accounts of the incident, however. They perpetuate the official line that Carl Weiss alone was responsible for killing the Kingfish.

THEORY 1: CARL WEISS KILLED HUEY LONG

Members of Carl Weiss' devout Catholic family said they had no idea why he apparently chose to confront Sen. Long that fateful night. But others have suggested several possible motives.

Long was alleged to have been behind a gerrymandering scheme in the state legislature that would've cost the judgeship of Weiss's father-in-law, Judge Benjamin Henry Pavy. Weiss was also said to fear that Long planned to expand on the senator's prior charge that the judge (and by extension Carl Weiss's wife and child) had a Black ancestor.[2] (This would've been a potent charge in 1930s



IMAGES OF THE ERA: 1) The famous painting of the Huey Long shooting by John McCrady in the Louisiana State Capitol, Baton Rouge. The bodyguard at right did not shoot Weiss with a machine gun as depicted. 2) Huey Long, the charismatic Louisiana populist politician, whose murder has been the subject of speculation for almost 100 years. 3) Carl Weiss. Claims that he was Jewish are not true; he was from a devout Catholic family. 4) Franklin Roosevelt in the mid-1930s, the time when Huey Long posed the greatest threat of any politician to FDR's presidential re-election bid.

Louisiana with serious social, economic and educational implications for the whole family, especially Carl Weiss's son). Further animosity between Long and the Weiss family resulted from Long cutting off lucrative state medical contracts that formerly had gone to Carl Weiss's physician father (after the latter aligned himself with anti-Long forces) and Long's intention to route new state roads through the Weiss family homestead after legally condemning the property and acquiring it cheaply.[3]

Carl Weiss's family later portrayed him as apolitical, but according to his closest friend at New York's Bellevue Hospital (where both served their residencies): "Mention Huey Long and he became moody, bitter. He hated Long vehemently."[4]

Although several members of Long's entourage later testified they saw Weiss fire a gun, his defenders say he only struck Long in the mouth with his fist. They point to the testimony of a nurse who was present when the senator was admitted to the hospital. She said she observed his cut and swollen lip, and when one of the doctors asked him about it, Long reportedly replied: "Oh, that's where he hit me."[5]

Those believing Weiss was unarmed at the time of the incident maintain a gun was taken from his car and placed at the crime scene after the fact. Tom Weiss, who found his brother's car parked outside the capitol building that night after the shooting, said it was unlocked and there was a ransacked medical satchel on the floor. A sock Carl Weiss kept his gun in was lying empty next to the bag. (Like some fellow physicians of the era, Weiss

kept a gun in his doctor's bag at night as protection against drug thieves.)[6]

The planted gun scenario was also subscribed to by a man who headed the Louisiana state police in the 1950s. He said three state troopers who were on duty at the capitol building at the time of the incident later confirmed to him that Weiss's gun had been moved after the shooting.[7]

THEORY 2: LONG KILLED ACCIDENTALLY

This leads to a theory that Long was shot accidentally by one of his bodyguards when a bullet intended for Weiss missed the doctor and struck the senator instead, or passed through Weiss's body before striking Long.

Most accounts say a single bullet struck Long, creating an entrance wound in the front of his body and an exit wound in his back. This bullet, said to have passed through Long, was supposedly never recovered for ballistics examination.[8]

But two hospital employees claimed they were present when a doctor removed a bullet from Long. They said the projectile was noticeably larger than those used in Weiss's 32-caliber pistol. (The senator's bodyguards were armed with .38- and .45-caliber weapons. A dramatic depiction of the assassination scene by artist John McCrady shows one of Long's bodyguards firing a submachine gun at Weiss, but the man only armed himself with it sometime after all the shooting ended. [See page 15.—Ed.])[9]

To further complicate the question of how many times Long was shot, a bystander who saw Long up close before the senator was taken to the hospital said: "He stumbled down those stairs. Blood dripped from his mouth. There were two big bullet holes in his side and stomach."[10]

In addition to the bullet removed from Long during surgery, one of the surgeons reportedly later probed the senator's body at the funeral home and extracted a second bullet. The surgeon died before his story became public, but one of his relatives and the undertaker at the funeral home who re-stitched the body both confirmed the account. This second bullet (like the first) wasn't .32-caliber.[11]

In the words of the district attorney who conducted the inquest on the incident: "The true facts surrounding this tragedy have not been brought out. I probably know more about the facts than any other person except those who know the actual facts, and I am not prepared to say whether Huey Long was killed by Dr. Weiss or one of his bodyguards."[12]

An investigation by the insurance company which issued a policy on Long's life included a statement that Long bodyguard Joe Messina had been sent away or confined to a state mental hospital for a time, "following a drunken remark to the effect that 'I killed my only friend'."[13]

The report also made the following observation: "Evidence has been destroyed, or else it was set up in the beginning to represent conditions in the light most favorable to the insured and to those expected to profit most by the political control the insured had established over the state of Louisiana."[14]

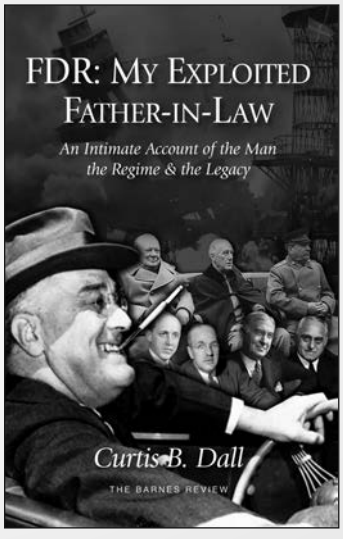
The report concluded: "There is no doubt that Weiss attacked Long, but there is considerable doubt that Weiss ever fired a gun. The consensus of more informed opinion is that [Long] was killed by his own bodyguards and not by Weiss."[15]

(In case you're wondering, the insurance company's payout to Long's family was the same whether he was murdered or killed accidentally.)

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

An Intimate Account of the Man, the Regime & the Legacy

If you ever want to learn how our government really works, read this book. The author, Curtis B. Dall, was Franklin Roosevelt's son-in-law. He had an insider's view of who came to "advise" FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tricks the financial predators use to deceive the public. Dall recounts scores of personal anecdotes about such notables as FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. Dall was among the first to reveal that the stock market crash of 1929 was a "calculated shearing of the public" and that the Federal Reserve was also fleecing the public. He knew that the top bankers plan and execute the wars that kill millions and line the pockets of the global kleptocrats—and was not afraid to say so in public. Lots more inside information plus extra, added material. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or visit www.BarnesReview.com



THEORY 3: LONG A VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY

A third theory is that Long was shot by one of his bodyguards, but that it was no accident. Rather, the guilty party was the trigger man for a larger, behind-the-scenes conspiracy. (This scenario assumes the shooter wasn't self-motivated to commit the act).

The son of one of the bodyguards accompanying Long that night in 1935 said his father made a startling statement about the shooting, after the two met years later with another of Long's bodyguards: "Dad said to me, 'Well, that's Joe Messina, the killer'."[16]

If one or more of Long's bodyguards were in fact carrying out orders from others, theorists have identified at least three groups with possible motives.

Some speculate the hypothetical conspirators were Long's political rivals in Louisiana. Two months before his death, Long said he'd discovered an assassination plot aimed at him. He claimed his operatives had electronically eavesdropped on a secret meeting held in New Orleans that was attended by four Louisiana congressmen, the city's mayor and two former governors of the state.[17]

Hours after Long's death, his trusted secretary held a news conference in which he provided what he said were further details overheard at the conspirators' meeting. He said a "Doctor Wise" [sic] had drawn the short straw (literally) during a process to determine who would shoot Long.[18]

Possible corroboration of this meeting (or a similar one) came years later from a retired deputy sheriff: "I was a close friend with an old gentleman, who as a young man was invited to a secret meeting. He was blindfolded and taken to an unknown location, where he had to take an oath on a Bible that he would not reveal what was going on. The meeting was [a Huey Long] assassination club. The members were doctors, attorneys, businessmen. He said he had never told that story until he told me about it, as he did not want any part of it."[19]

(Anti-Long forces may have been bankrolled by some deep corporate pockets. Long earned the enmity of powerful Standard Oil by proposing a five-cents-per-barrel tax on their massive Baton Rouge refinery, and frequently referred to the company in his speeches as "the Octopus." Long once characterized Standard Oil and other large corporations as "thieves, scalawags, looters, moral lepers, bugs and lice, plundering high-binders and blackguards full dress.")[20]

A woman told authorities before Long's death that she'd overheard plans to assassinate him. Not only wasn't her report acted upon by police at the time, but she was arrested two days after the shooting and charged with slander and malicious lies. She was subsequently

Long & LeBlanc

If Huey Long has a rival for the title of the Bayou State's most colorful politician, it's an enterprising Louisiana state senator named Dudley LeBlanc. LeBlanc branched out from politics into the nostrum business in 1947 with the introduction of a pungent concoction of his own creation, called Hadacol. This magical elixir—composed of iron, calcium, phosphorus, several B- complex vitamins, honey, diluted hydrochloric acid and 12% alcohol ("as a preservative")—was advertised as a "new health formula [that] marches into the battle against the pain and suffering of disease."

In addition to a massive advertising program to extol the benefits of Hadacol, LeBlanc revived the old-time medicine show and toured the country, regularly drawing crowds as large as 10,000 people with such attractions as acrobats, comedians, clowns, bands, chorus girls modeling the history of swimsuits, Captain Hadacol comic books, and name entertainers like Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Groucho Marx, Carmen Miranda, Roy Acuff, Hank Williams, Minnie Pearl, Cesar Romero, Milton Berle, Jimmy Durante and Bob Hope. (Admission price was but one Hadacol boxtop.) LeBlanc emceed the shows and made a pitch for Hadacol between acts. When the headlines were full of President Harry Truman's sacking of Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War, LeBlanc scored a publicity coup by offering to make the general a vice president of Hadacol. (MacArthur declined.)

In its peak sales year of 1950, Hadacol grossed $24 million. Unfortunately for Dudley LeBlanc, his commercial success didn't translate into votes. He ran for governor of Louisiana three times (in 1932, 1944 and 1952), but was defeated by the candidate of the still-potent Long machine each time.

Interestingly, before Huey Long got into politics, he honed his persuasion skills as a traveling salesman for a popular patent medicine for "woman's relief," called Wine of Cardui.[1] The latter remedy owed its name to one of its ingredients—a plant called blessed thistle (scientific name: *carduus benedictus*)—but its effect on users may have owed more to its 20% alcohol content.[2] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Medical Messiahs* by James Harvey Young.

2 *The Golden Age of Quackery* by Stewart H. Holbrook.

declared incompetent and confined in a mental institution for the rest of her life.[21]

Others suspect a conspiracy orchestrated by powerful political forces at the national level. That's because there's ample evidence President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his supporters had good reason to want FDR's fiery Cajun nemesis out of the picture.

In the words of one British magazine: "Roosevelt had real cause to worry only when Long moved from his state to the national stage as a potential candidate for the White House. The president foresaw a risk that a prolonged economic depression would cause people in America, much like those in Germany and Italy, to lose patience with democracy and turn to a radical demagogue like Long."[22]

John D. Rockefeller, head of Standard Oil, led the fight to impeach Gov. Huey Long after Long proposed a five-cents-per-barrel tax on oil flowing from Rockefeller's massive Baton Rouge refinery.

A confidential public opinion poll commissioned by the Democratic National Committee (DNC) in the spring of 1935 painted the very real threat Long posed to FDR's re-election in stark terms. It found that 11% of people polled would vote for the third-party candidate—Long over FDR—or the Republican candidate. The chairman of the DNC concluded Long could well receive as many as six million votes and "have the balance of power in the 1936 election."[23]

According to Long's son Russell (who himself became a U.S. senator): "If my father had lived, he'd have run for president on the third-party ticket in 1936. He might have kept Roosevelt from winning. If that had been the case, he'd have been a real prospect to win four years later."[24]

Shortly before his death, Long addressed the Georgia state legislature on the subject of his "Share the Wealth" plan. While in Atlanta, he met privately with Gov. Gene Talmadge to strategize about the senator's intention to challenge FDR in the 1936 presidential election. The two even settled on a slogan for Long's campaign: "Vote for Huey Long—Save America from Socialism."[25]

According to FDR's son Elliott: "Father's views on Long were sharp as a knife. 'That man,' he once told me, 'is an influence for evil in the entire structure of our country.'"[26]

For his part, Long openly criticized FDR from the floor of the U.S. Senate in his trademark folksy style: "Roosevelt is a scrootch owl. A scrootch owl slips into the roost and scrootches up to the hen and talks softly to her. And the hen falls in love with him. And the first thing you know, there ain't no hen."[27]

(Long's often-rustic demeanor masked a keen legal mind. U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Howard Taft called him "the most brilliant lawyer who ever practiced before the United States Supreme Court.")[28]

In response to what he saw as FDR's meddling in his affairs, an incensed Long had the Louisiana legislature (known as the "Longislature" to some for its fealty to the Kingfish) pass a law making it a crime for federal officials to exercise "unconstitutional" powers in Louisiana. He promised to "fill the jails full of them Roosevelt henchmen."[29]

THEORY 4: LONG ASSASSINATED BY MOB

Probably the least discussed theory about the death of Huey Long is that it was a mob hit. Yet there's some intriguing, seldom-cited information pointing in that direction.

That reported remark by Long bodyguard Joe Messina about killing his friend could just as well have been remorse over an act he was ordered to commit, as opposed to an accident. The insurance company investigator cited earlier described Messina as "a New Orleans thug"— suggesting possible criminal connections in his past.[30] By most accounts, New Orleans was a city with a major mob presence at the time. (Geography buffs may also read something into the fact that Messina is the name of a major city and province in the Mafia homeland of Sicily.)

The introduction of slot machines statewide in Louisiana was the result of a chance encounter between Long and Mafia figure Frank Costello in a New York nightclub. Long agreed to facilitate the illegal activity in exchange for a 10% "commission" on the take, and to provide political cover for another Mafia slot machine operator already doing business in part of the state.[31]

According to mob boss Sam Giancana (as related by his brother): "For years, the senator had worked closely with the Syndicate on everything from slot machines to casinos. But by 1935, Long had "gotten out of hand." He simply became too greedy, demanding over $3 million a year in payoffs from his "friends." He was cutting into

profits. Greed killed Huey Long. Some of our friends in New York had him hit. Worked it out with the New Orleans boss. They figured it out so it would look like a loony did it."[32]

One of FDR's measures to diminish Long as a political threat apparently gave organized crime another reason to eliminate the senator. Roosevelt ordered a Justice Department investigation of Long's criminal connections. The investigation was dropped after Long's death.[33]

Another organized crime figure revealed the long reach of Mafia influence. Frank Costello reportedly boasted the following to mob kingpin Meyer Lansky: "We could have saved [Long], but I didn't see much use in it. The doctors had their orders to let him die."[34]

One final overarching theory is worth considering. As some suspect in the John F. Kennedy assassination case, several different factions in the Long case may have acted in concert to eliminate a mutual threat. ✦

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4 *The Day Huey Long Was Shot* by David Zinman.
5 *Lake Charles American Press*, Aug. 15, 1999.
6 Zinman.
7 *Lake Charles American Press*, Aug. 15, 1999.
8 *Insight on the News*, 10/13/2003.
9 *Omni*, August 1993.
10 *The Day Huey Long Was Shot* by David Zinman.
11 *Ibid.*
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16 *Lake Charles American Press*, Aug. 15, 1999.
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21 *Conspiracy Unveiled* by Duel Stone.
22 *The Economist*, April 22, 2006.
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29 *Ibid.*
30 MONY.
31 *Mafia Kingfish* by John H. Davis.
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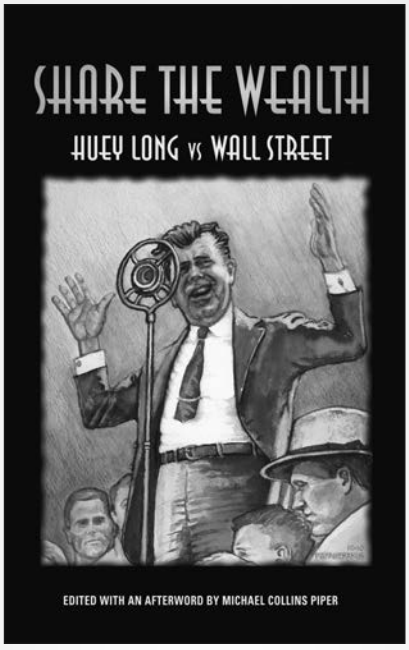
33 *Final Judgment* by Michael Collins Piper.
34 *Ibid.*

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*



Share the Wealth:
Huey Long vs Wall Street

Edited by Michael Collins Piper. Here's the incredible story of the man they had to kill: Huey P. Long. *Share the Wealth* is a panoramic overview of the life and times of Louisiana's legendary, larger-than-life populist. During the 1930s, the big loud voice of Louisiana Governor—and later U.S. Senator—Huey Long spoke out against the plutocrats of New York and London and their puppets in Washington, and on behalf of America's farmers, laborers, small businessmen and the hard-working middle class. He posed a major threat to the rampant predators of the Federal Reserve Money Monopoly. Had he not been gunned down in 1935, it's certain Huey would have played a part in expelling FDR from the presidency. For that, Huey Long had to die. Also a comprehensive overview of the inspirational speeches and writings of Huey P. Long, plus some clarification about the myths and legends surrounding the alleged assassin, Carl Weiss. Softcover, 101 pages, ***$20*** plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. from American Free Press, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge or visit www.americanfreepress.net. (Outside the United States please email shop@americanfreepress.net for foreign S&H.)

Would Banking Cartel Kill a British Prime Minister and an American President?

- Why was Prime Minister Spencer Perceval assassinated?
- Was Rothschild agent behind murder attempt on Jackson?

TODAY AS THEN, THE BANKERS PROFIT HANDSOMELY FROM WAR. Giving loans to the belligerents, funding manufacturers of war materiel, developing new weapons of war and forcing economic policies upon the losers, are just as lucrative in our modern era as they were back in the early 1800s. But just how far would the behind-the-scenes powerbrokers go to make sure that no one—not even a British prime minister or an American president—stands in their way?

By Stephen M. Goodson

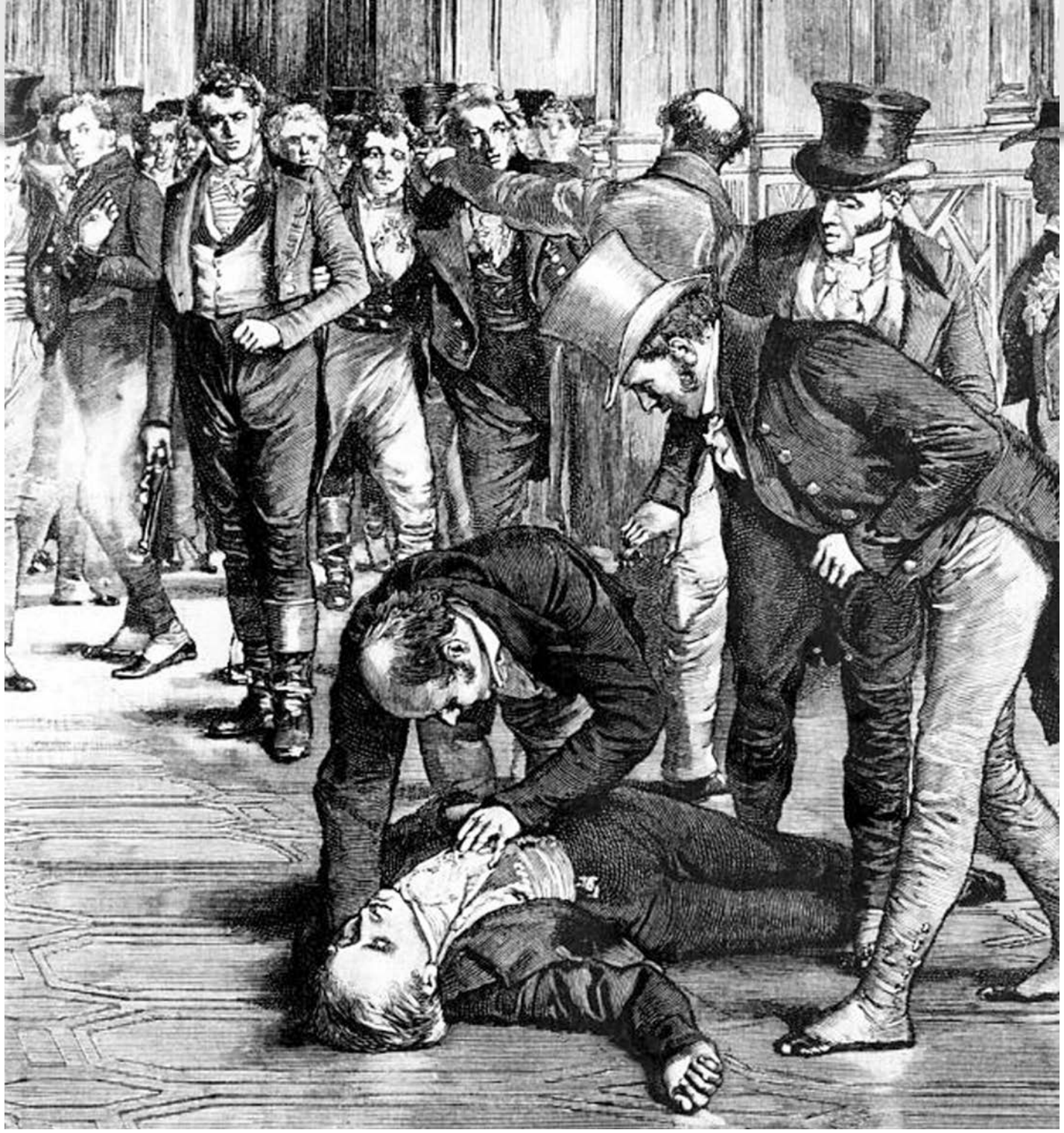
On the evening of May 11, 1812, the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval, prime minister of Great Britain, was murdered in the lobby of the House of Commons. The assassin, Henry Bellingham, was promptly arrested and executed seven days later. But what was the motivation for this dastardly deed, and were there any sinister forces at play? And was the ultimate plan of the Rothschilds to assassinate both the British prime minister and U.S. President Andrew Jackson—a fierce critic of a central bank owned and controlled by foreign interests? This essay explores these hidden influences.

MONETARY INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICAS

During the colonial period the American colonies created their own paper money. The first colony to do so was Massachusetts in 1691. Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland soon followed suit. They called their currency colonial scrip or bills of credit. It freed them from the control of the English banks and enabled them to run their financial affairs in an inflation-free environment with few taxes. Throughout the colonies sustained, stable economic growth and prosperity were achieved, which would not have been possible under a privately run banking system based on usury.

In 1763, American statesman Benjamin Franklin (1703-1790) visited London, where he was shocked to observe slum conditions and the wide prevalence of poverty. When the British Parliament asked Franklin to explain the source of prosperity of the American colonies, he replied as follows: "That is simple. In the colonies we issue our own money. It is called colonial scrip. We issue it in proportion to the demands of trade and industry, to make the products pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner, creating for ourselves our own money, we control its purchasing power, and we have no interest to pay anyone."

The following year in 1764, the Bank of England introduced a Currency Bill,[1] which severely restricted the colonies' right to issue their own money and forbade its



legal tender status for the payment of private and public debts. Instead the bank ordered them to issue bonds at interest and sell them to the Bank of England in exchange for English money. In the event, only half of the currency was remitted. As a consequence of this law, the economy of the colonies collapsed, and within one year more than half the population became unemployed and destitute. The Stamp Act of 1765 was the last straw, but the abolition of the colonial currency was the primary cause of the revolution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 1812: Members of Parliament lean over the body of mortally wounded Prime Minister Spencer Perceval, who had just been shot in the heart by assassin John Bellingham, who is shown in the background calmly clutching the smoking pistol with which he shot Perceval. Perceval remains the only British prime minister ever to have been assassinated. Bellingham was a disgruntled Liverpool businessman, who saw Perceval as a symbol of unredressed grievances, though he claimed he would rather have shot the British ambassador to Russia.

CONTINENTAL DOLLAR

One of the first tasks entrusted to the Second Continental Congress, which convened for the first time on May 10, 1775, was to issue its own currency,[2] largely to finance its war expenditures. The Bank of England quickly responded. Hundreds of workmen were recruited, and soon millions of dollars worth of counterfeit bank notes were rolling off the printing presses and being shipped to New York. The continental dollar retained much of its purchasing power during the first two years of its issuance, but once the English counterfeit bank notes started to increase in circulation, its value soon fell away, and by 1780 one dollar was worth only 2.5 cents.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

Already before the conclusion of the War of Independence on April 11, 1783, the new nation was restored to servitude by the establishment of the Bank of North America. This bank commenced operations on Jan. 4, 1782. It attracted large deposits of silver and gold coin, and bills of exchange obtained through loans from France and the Netherlands, which enabled it to issue paper currency on the strength of these reserves. The bank operated in somewhat controversial circumstances, and in 1795 the state of Pennsylvania withdrew its jurisdiction on account of "alarming foreign influence and fictitious credit."[3]

FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

On Feb. 25, 1791 the Bank of North America was succeeded by a second central bank, which was chartered as the First Bank of the United States. It was imposed as a result of the intrigues of Alexander Hamilton,[4] the secretary of the treasury, whose actions indicate that he was working hand in glove with the directors of the Bank of England, as it was modeled on that bank. The new bank had a capital of $10 million, of which 20% was held by the U.S. government and the balance by private investors.

The bank was strongly opposed by future presidents John Adams, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson (then secretary of state), who would later state that:

> The Central Bank is an institution of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution. . . . I believe that the banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a moneyed aristocracy that has set the Government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs. If the American people ever allow the banks to control the issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers occupied.[5]

The following year the bank organized the first crash, known as the "Panic of 1792." By flooding the market with cheap loans and suddenly calling most of them in, the bank precipitated a slump. There was much economic misery, and the stock market plummeted.

By the end of 1795, the bank had lent $6 million to the government, or 60% of its capital. As the bank was allegedly concerned about the stability of government finances, it demanded partial repayment of this loan. The government did not have the funds available and was therefore forced to sell its shareholding in the bank between the years 1796 and 1802. By means of this cunning ruse, the bank became 100% privately owned, of which 75% of the shares were held by foreigners.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER

In 1811, the bank's charter came up for renewal. The bank was concealing its profits, operating in a clandestine manner, and was believed to be unconstitutional. It was designed primarily to serve the business interests of the North, at the expense of the agricultural development of the South, while the Democrat-Republicans (Jeffersonians) wanted to abolish it.

Former President Thomas Jefferson was one of those who "violently opposed"[6] renewal of the bill. What particularly irked the legislators was the fact that the bank was now 100% in the ownership of foreigners. The press variously described the central bank bill as "a great swindle," "vulture," "a viper" and "a cobra."[7] Furthermore, they contended that it was the constitutional right of Congress to regulate weights and measures and issue coined money. The bill was defeated by a wafer-thin margin of 65 to 64 votes—which was an achievement, as there is a strong likelihood that many of the "yes" votes were bought. On March 3, 1811, the bank finally closed its doors.[8]

ROTHSCHILD'S FURIOUS REACTION

When the principal shareholder of the First Bank of the United States, Meyer Amschel Rothschild (real name Bauer) heard about the deep dissension regarding the re-

newal of the bank's charter, he flew into a rage and declared that "either the application for renewal of the charter is granted, or the United States will find itself involved in a most disastrous war,"[9] He also is alleged to have said that he would "teach those impudent Americans a lesson and bring them back to colonial status." Rothschild tried to influence British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval into declaring war on the United States, in order to resurrect his privately owned central bank.

SPENCER PERCEVAL

Spencer Perceval, the seventh son of John Perceval, 2nd Earl of Egmont, was born on Nov. 1, 1762, in Audley Square, London. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and became a barrister in 1786. He married Jane Wilson in 1790, and they later had 12 children.

In 1796, Perceval embarked on his political career and was elected a member of Parliament for Northampton. In 1801 he received his first appointment as solicitor general and the following year was appointed attorney general. In 1807, Perceval joined the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. At that time, England was at war with France, and one of his principal tasks was to raise money in order to finance the war. Instead of increasing taxes, he raised a number of loans, initially from Barings Bank and thereafter mainly from the Rothschilds.

Perceval's secretary was John Charles Herries, who had been appointed to that position five years previously. Herries[10] was an intimate of Nathan Rothschild and, until his death in 1858, faithfully served the Rothschild cause in the various positions he held in the British government as First Lord of the treasury, Commissary-General to the Army and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

On Nov. 9, 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte assumed power in France as first consul. He was not only a military genius, but a financial one. Two months later, on Jan. 18, 1800, Napoleon established the Banque de France as a state bank. This bank provided low-interest loans to commerce and industry and interest-free loans for all government expenditure on infrastructure projects. Thereafter a boom followed. Vast sums were expended on the construction of roads, canals, bridges, harbors, waterworks and public buildings.[11] New industries, such as cotton making and sugar beet processing, were introduced and tariffs were raised in order to protect these industries, as Napoleon was a strong believer in autarky. After the promulgation of a new commercial code which formed part of the Code Napoleon, on March 21, 1804, taxes were reduced substantially. With low inflation and full employment, the entire population of France enjoyed unprecedented levels of prosperity.

This explains why England deliberately broke the Treaty of Amiens signed on March 25, 1802, by attacking Malta. At the command of the international bankers, headed by the Bank of England, the long term aim of these ill-boding forces was to destroy Napoleon and his financial system and return France back to interest/debt servitude. These wars eventually cost the deluded British public 831 million pounds,[12] of which over 2.5 billion pounds were still outstanding in 1914. The principal of 504 million pounds had over the intervening period increased fivefold as a result of the effect of compound interest.

PRELUDE TO 1812 WAR

Meanwhile Rothschild agents provocateurs were stoking up discontent in North America. In order to provoke the Americans, the British started to interfere with U.S. trade with France, which had imposed a continental blockade against England. As the Royal Navy was short of sailors, they engaged in forced recruitment or impressment of American sailors. They also supplied the Indian tribes—and in particular Shawnee Chief Tecumseh—with guns in order to frustrate the settlers' westward expansion. American imperialists didn't help the matter by publicly indicating their desire to seize parts of Canada.

Concurrently, Perceval was facing increased pressure from Nathan Rothschild to support and issue a declaration of war on the United States. He refused. The British army was already bogged down in a stalemate situation in Spain and Portugal (the Peninsular War of 1808-1814) with Napoleon's forces, and he had no desire to commit more troops and treasure, financed by more interest-bearing bank loans, simply in order to save Rothschild's sinking banking interests in America.

THE ASSASSINATION

The assassin, John Bellingham, was born about 1769 in St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. From 1800-1802 he worked in Archangel, Russia, as an agent for importers and exporters. In November of 1804 he was falsely accused of having reneged on a debt of 4,890 rubles, which subsequently led to his imprisonment for four years. On

his return to England, Bellingham took up residence in Duke Street, Liverpool.[13] He unsuccessfully petitioned the government for compensation.

A bitter and aggrieved man, Bellingham fell into company with two merchants, Thomas Wilson from America and an American Jew, Elisha Peck,[14] who were keen to have the Orders in Council, which forbade neutral nations from trading with France, abrogated. These Orders in Council had been introduced by Perceval in response to Napoleon's continental blockade, which the latter had instituted in 1806 and which prohibited trade with Britain and Ireland. Their continuation was due to be debated in Parliament on that fateful evening. Also to be discussed were ways to diffuse the rising tensions with the United States.

On May 11, 1812, as Perceval entered the lobby of the House of Commons, Bellingham stepped forward and shot him in the heart. Perceval collapsed, uttering, "Murder! Oh my God"[15] and within minutes was dead. Four days later, Bellingham was put on trial at the Old Bailey. The trial lasted three days. A plea of insanity was rejected. On May 18, 1812, Bellingham was hanged.

But, according to one online researcher:

> In 1787, Bellingham was a midshipman on a vessel that was taken over by mutineers and sunk. In 1803, he briefly worked in Russia, where he was imprisoned for sabotaging a Russian ship, also lost at sea. These incidents suggest that Bellingham was a political radical, and not just a "crazed lone gunman." The odd manner in which Bellingham was so quickly executed, the lack of investigation into a possible broader conspiracy, his link to a mutiny, his arrest in Russia, and the looming bank war with America, all suggested that Bellingham was a radical patsy, used by higher authorities to eliminate a disobedient prime minister. (www.tomatobubble.com/fh1.html)

Were those "higher forces" bankers working with the Rothschilds—or even the Rothschilds themselves? Many believe so. A few weeks after Perceval's murder, the Orders in Council forbidding neutral nations from trading with France were revoked.

THE WAR OF 1812

In the United States House of Representatives, Henry Clay, who in 1820 became grandmaster of the Kentucky Lodge of Freemasons,[16] led a group of young Democratic-Republicans known as the "War Hawks." The vote to declare war was decided on June 1, 1812, by 79 votes to 49, with all 39 Federalists refusing to support it. In the Senate the vote was decided by 19 to 13 votes. As there was no unanimity, critics frequently referred to it as "Mr. Madison's War." It should be noted here that Clay was heavily backed by banking money in his three bids for president—all of which failed. It is alleged that he received $3 million from a prominent banking cartel in his 1824 presidential race against Andrew Jackson.

In England, Perceval's successor, Lord Liverpool, was an enthusiastic supporter of a war with America.

> The murder of Prime Minister Perceval delayed the effort to improve relations with the United States. Had Perceval lived, the British wartime policy of European trade restrictions and harassing of American vessels would have been lifted, and peace maintained. Perceval's death delayed the rescission order, and war commenced just five weeks after the assassination. . . .
>
> Perceval's successor, Robert Jenkinson (Lord Liverpool) would later lift the trade restriction orders, which were the stated cause of the war. But by that time, the gesture was meaningless as the war was already started. Whether Liverpool was being sincere, or whether he was just trying to shift the blame for war onto the United States, is open for debate.
>
> (www.tomatobubble.com/fh1.html)

However, neither belligerent was able to achieve its objectives, except Nathan Rothschild, who achieved his aim of setting up the Second Bank of the United States on April 10, 1816.

When hostilities ceased several years later, over 24,000 lives had been lost. The war was extremely costly to the United States in financial terms. It incurred a huge war debt of $105 million relative to its population of 8 million. As a result thereof, the national debt increased by 182% from $45 million in 1812 to $127 million in 1815. Peace was signed in Ghent, Belgium, on Dec. 24, 1814, though the Battle of New Orleans took place after the treaty was signed, communication between the continents being slow for obvious reasons in those days.

ANDREW JACKSON GETS IN THE WAY

Rothschild's Second Bank of the United States had a charter for 20 years. It was not renewed in 1836. After surviving an assassination attempt by an admitted Rothschild agent, Richard Lawrence, President Andrew Jackson withdrew all government deposits and thereby crushed the bank out of existence. He immediately repaid the national debt, leaving a surplus of $50 million in the treasury, and set up an Independent Treasury System based on redeemable paper and specie.

Were powerful bankers, i.e., the Rothschilds, behind the assassination attempt against Jackson? The follow-

ing quotation from famed researcher and writer G. Edward Griffin offers some insight:

> The president [Jackson] had earned the undying hatred of monetary scientists, both in America and abroad. It is not surprising, therefore, that on Jan. 30, 1835, an assassination attempt was made against him. Miraculously, both pistols of the assailant misfired, and Jackson was spared by a quirk of fate. It was the first such attempt to be made against the life of a president of the United States. The would-be assassin was Richard Lawrence, who either was truly insane, or who pretended to be insane, to escape harsh punishment. At any rate, Lawrence was found not guilty due to insanity. Later, he boasted to friends that he had been in touch with powerful people in Europe who had promised to protect him from punishment should he be caught. (*The Creature from Jekyll Island*, American Opinion Publishing, Appleton, Wisconsin, 2010, p. 357)

In January 1835, Richard Lawrence, alleged by some to be a Rothschild agent, tried to kill President Andrew Jackson, but both of Lawrence's pistols misfired. In the 1930s, researchers at the Smithsonian Institution test fired Lawrence's pocket postols. Both of them discharged normally on the first try.

Thereafter the United States achieved a modicum of financial independence, but it was not to last. On Jan. 17, 1873, the silver exchange was abolished and replaced with a gold standard by means of an Act Revising and Amending the Laws Relative to the Mints, Assay Offices and Coinage of the United States. The demonetization of American silver had been expressly ordered by the governors of the Bank of England, who had furthermore paid 100,000 pounds ($500,000) in order to have a sufficient number of committee members of the U.S. Congress dealing with financial matters bribed.[17]

The manipulation of the gold standard wrought havoc on the American economy, and there followed eight artificially created panics or bank runs. The worst one was the Panic of 1907,[18] when shares on the New York Stock Exchange lost 50% of their value. Thereafter there was concerted agitation to set up a central bank. On Dec. 23, 1913, legislation was enacted to establish the United States Federal Reserve Bank. In the 101 years of this bank's existence there have been 18 recessions and two depressions, the dollar has lost 98% of its value and the national debt has risen from $265 million to $17.933 trillion—rising more as you read this.[19] The latter figure excludes unfunded liabilities, which exceed $220 trillion.

In 1913 it had taken the Rothschilds[20] just over 100 years to reduce the Americans to "colonial status" and in that status they have languished ever since. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 4 Geo. IIIc. 34.

2 $241,552,788 were issued in total.

3 T.H. Goddard, *History of Banking Institutions of Europe and the United States*, *Carvil*l, 1831, 48-50.

4 Hamilton was born of a French Huguenot mother, Rachel Levine, on Jan. 11, 1755 or 1757, on the Caribbean island of Nevis in the shadow of Mount Zion. It is probable that Hamilton was not his real name. The author has visited the island and the Hamilton museum.

5 Letter to Major Cartwright, June 5, 1824.

6 R.E. Search, *Lincoln Money Martyred*, Omni Publications, Palmdale, California, 1989, (first published in 1935), 38.

7 *Ibid.*, 38-39.

8 http://eh.net/emcyclopedia/the-first-bank-of-the-united-states/.

9 www.armchairgeneral.com.

10 N. Ferguson, *The House of Rothschild: Money's Prophet—1798-1848*, Vol., 1, Penguin Books, London, 1999, 86.

11 I. Tarbell, *A Short Life of Napoleon*, S.S. McClure Limited, New York, 1895, Chap. VI Napoleon As Statesman and Lawgiver: Finances, Industries [and] Public Works.

12 In today's value, 831 million pounds is worth 62.7 billion pounds.

13 http://liverpolitan.im.

14 www.guardian.com/books/2012/may/11/why-spencer-perceval-andro-linklater-review

15 M. Gillen, *Assassination of the Prime Minister: The Shocking Death of Spencer Perceval*, Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1972, 185 pp.

16 For more on Freemasonry, see J. Robison, *Proofs of a Conspiracy Against All the Religions and Governments of Europe Carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati and Reading Societies, Collected from Good Authorities*, Western Islands, Belmont, Massachusetts, 1967, (first published in 1798), 11-56.

17 R.E. Search, *op.cit.*, 66-68.

18 C.A. Lindbergh, *The Economic Pinch* (*Lindbergh on the Federal Reserve*), The Noontide Press, Costa Mesa, Calif., 1989, (first published in 1923), 93-94.

19 www.USDebtClock.org.

20 The Rothschild family holds 58% of the shares of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank.

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Czar Paul & the Jews

Few realize that the Jewish question was specifically addressed in imperial Russia under two successive emperors: Paul and Alexander I, son and grandson respectively of Catherine II. Czar Paul set up the "Committee for the Organization of Jewish Life" under senator and poet Gavrila Romanovich Derzhavin and asked him to find out if a plan could be formulated to alleviate the condition of the Jews in the newly incorporated parts of western Russia. What they discovered changed Russian royal opinion on the Jewish question forever.

Czar Paul I in his coronation robes by Vladimir Borovikovsky.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

At the end of the 18th century, the decrepit Polish empire fell to pieces. Since most of the eastern lands of the empire were once part of Kievan Rus, these were absorbed into the Russian empire between 1772 and 1795. One consequence of this was that Russia found herself ruling over most of the world's Jewish population. Emperor (Czar) Paul I of Russia (1751-murdered 1801), concerned about peasant riots in these newly absorbed lands, ordered an inquest into their causes and possible solutions.

These inquests very soon became concerned with the Jewish population. As a result, they were called the "Committee for the Organization of Jewish Life" and operated under both Paul and Alexander. It is extremely rare to find a discussion of this in the English-language literature.

Significantly, both committees were chaired by Sen. Gavrila Derzhavin [1743-1816], a member of the imperial Senate and one of Russia's best-known poets before Pushkin. The Senate's draft of the purpose and mission of the committee stated that it was "to work to discover the cause of the financial complaints from peasants and the nature of their livelihood. These complaints are to the detriment of agriculture and economic life generally in areas where Jews live. This committee will deal with these issues and seek funds to remedy the present situation of the Jews."

STOP YOUR CRUEL OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS: The 1904 illustration above appeared in *Judge*, which was a weekly satirical magazine published in the United States from 1881 to 1947. In this image, President Teddy Roosevelt lectures the czar: "Now that you have peace without, why not remove his [Jewish] burden and have peace within your borders?" Obviously, the artists at *Judge* were unaware that Russian czars had been working since at least the late 1700s to deal with "the Jewish problem," a problem that had been thoroughly investigated by Czar Paul, who had formed a commission to find out how to make sure Jews were well treated to avoid internal strife.

Since Paul had an interest in civic peace in this newly annexed land, the emperor was especially concerned with the objectivity of the data. Paul wanted to incorporate Jews into Russia without creating friction. The region was ethnically mixed, containing Cossacks, Ukrainians, Poles, Germans, Jews, Russians, Magyars and Czechs. The emperor needed to tread carefully, avoiding anything that would pit one group against another.

The Baltic grain trade continued to be profitable, so maintaining peace in western Russia was both a security issue and an economic necessity. Further, as revolutionary France sought an alliance with Polish elites, the gravity of the situation became considerable. In both committees, the essential purpose was to gain an understanding social relations in the area so as to assist Jews in their transition from Polish to Russian rule. In so doing, the Orthodox peasants were to get a fair hearing as to the causes of their unrest.

The two purposes here were closely related. Derzhavin acknowledges he was motivated primarily by ending arbitrary actions by Polish nobles, not Jews. He initially saw Jews as mere employees of the Poles, but this error was soon to be dispelled.

The membership of the committee included V. Kotchubey, minister of the Interior, Sen. S.O. Potoki and AE Czartoryski, deputy Interior minister. Other than Derzhavin, it is notable that none of these names is Russian. The Potoki family in particular was essential in the process of Jewish empowerment briefly described above. Both Potoki and Czartoryski were very close to aristocratic Polish interests and elite Jewish money. Hence, this committee cannot be called anti-Semitic by any definition. Even more, that many of these old enemies of Russia were now honored as senators might show how the Russian monarch viewed ethnic relations.

POWERFUL FINANCIERS & USURERS

Speaking about the historical role of the Jews in this part of the world, Jewish writer Anatoly Muchek writes in the Ukrainian newspaper *Ukrainian Choice*:

> Traditionally, Jews were typically usurers, since more respectable occupations were not available to them. . . . There is no doubt that Jews were dishonest in their dealings—it must be admitted—because of the tax burdens laid on them. They required more income due to this. They had to figure out any and all ways to make more money. (Muchek, 2013)

The most powerful financiers of the Russian empire were Jews, including the Polyakov, Ginzburg, Noikin and Peretz families. In the late 19th century, they were to buy up sugar beet plantations in Ukraine, finance railroads and, significantly, buy up the gold mines, the most famous of which was the Lena Gold Works.

Jews owned land everywhere. There were no laws restricting it unless it came from the Jewish Kahal, the official auton- omous Jewish community government, empowered by nearly all Central European empires. Any prohibi- tion or discouragement on Jewish ownership of agricultural land would have been a dead letter, since the Kahal was not subject to the laws of the empire and was totally self-governing.

Jewish land holdings developed in part due to the illiteracy of many Polish lords and their typically aristocratic disdain for commerce. As Polish nobles granted their business dealings to Jews centuries before, *de facto* land ownership in the area by Jews was the norm. While a discussion of Polish policies toward the Jews is beyond the scope of this essay, several historical facts need to be made clear.

Polish nobles had for many centuries hired Jews to collect taxes, hold leases and buttress elite, aristocratic assets. They were far more than accountants, however. By 1620, Jews had full control of the Polish economy, with the express permission of the higher-level aristocracy. Why? Jews were given these privileges (including exemption from taxation) so as to keep the commerce of the cities from becoming an ally of the Polish crown. The Polish king, generally speaking, was a powerless figure, at the mercy of the totally dominant aristocracy. This is why Poland was being dismembered.

Traditionally, the rise of European monarchy was based on the alliance of mercantile cities, poorer nobles and the church. The upper aristocracy was the target, and these elites were consistently the most unrelenting antagonists to royal centralization. To forestall this alliance, Polish nobles imported Jews to dominate commerce, both urban and rural.

Poland became an oligarchic republic from 1580 to 1772 because the alliance of nobles and Jewish kahals was unbreakable. Having no standing army, the military was under powerful landed magnates as finance was in Jewish hands. The victims of this coalition were peasants and the hapless crown. For this reason, Polish serfdom was the harshest and most exploitative in Europe.

DERZHAVIN'S DISCOVERIES

After his first trip to western Russia, Derzhavin wrote several essays, collectively called his *Opinion*. These were his impressions of the situation and his views on how to reform it. According to Vladimir Kozlyakov, writing in the Belorussian journal *Soyuz* (*Union*), Derzhavin discovered the following:

> Arriving in Belarus in the summer of 1800, the senator was struck by the condition of the peasants. They were hungry and malnourished, yet their barns were full of grain. He quickly ordered the distribution of this produce from the possession of Polish Prince Jan Oginski. He informed Emperor Paul that he had taken the names of all offending landlords who were deliberately starving peasants. . . . Stopping a cart in Vitebsk owned by powerful Jewish merchants from Krychau, full of grain and flour, he sent it back to the landlord and distributed its contents to the peasants. He forced landlords to make permanent adjustments to their exploitative way of living. (Kozlyakov, 2014)

"*Koledov* was the practice of getting peasants drunk at harvest time so as to entice them to take out larger loans at usurious rates."

One abuse he discovered was that both Poles and Jews were granting peasants only short-term leases, so as to be able to raise the rent in the near future. Derzhavin demanded that leases be, at a minimum, nine years, and that all stipulations be enforced. He advocated the end to the Jewish vodka monopoly and sought considerable structural changes in the distribution of wealth. Derzhavin was a man of high ethical standards, that are rarely challenged. His opinion had tremendous weight. However, the reality was that both Poles and Jews were alarmed.

In his own words, Derzhavin states:

> Many different opinions on the Jews have been given. I find the Kahal to be a nest of hatred and sub-

version of Christians. These organizations are effective and well funded. In Prussia, they have been destroyed. They do not serve anyone but themselves. Making their money from liquor is based on it being used as a lure. Few can refuse. The legal device of *Hazaka* [v.i.] is a way for them to keep in their hands control over peasant land in perpetuity. *Herimy* [v.i.] is a cover for atrocities to the detriment of all local commerce. And *Koledov* [v.i.]—an impervious, profane concealment of the most horrifying barbarities to the detriment of public and private life. It is a method of proficient thievery. (Quoted from Solzhenitsyn, 2003: Part I)

These terms were discovered by the senator and required interpretation. In essence, *hazaky* and *heremy* were ways of taking and legitimizing the taking of property from others. The former is the taking of symbolic land ownership, and was a means of getting around any law against it. The latter is a means of voiding all contracts made with the peasantry or any non-Jew. In general, they were arcane tricks neither the peasants nor the Polish grandees understood. Since the economy was in Jewish hands and the Kahal not subject to outside law, these legal scams were fairly simple in operation.

Koledov was the practice of getting peasants drunk at harvest time (when they had money) so as to entice them to take out larger loans at usurious rates.

The broader point is that this is not the news Derzhavin wanted to bring back to the capital. Since Jews functioned as the middlemen of the Polish economy, to solve peasant problems was to either expropriate them or assimilate them. Emperor Paul sought a third option, settling them on the land as small proprietors.

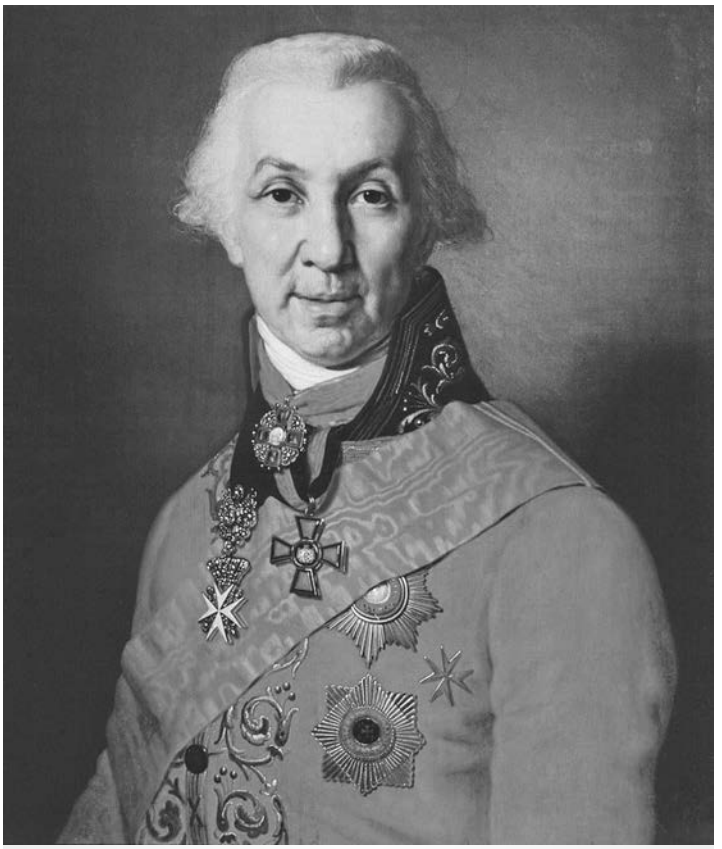
Nearly all Jews refused this, realizing that the life of the peasant was not nearly as profitable as unproductive parasitism. Jews made their money gouging peasants (and the occasional lord) because they were seen as mere cattle to be manipulated. Solzhenitsyn's *Two Hundred Years Together*, Part I, deals with these committees and the significance of their findings. He reprints Derzhavin's opinion in full, and, to this writer's knowledge, has not been translated into English.

Elsewhere, Derzhavin writes:

> Landlords, having granted Jews a monopoly over alcohol sales, work together to the point where peasants had very little. . . . This, and Jews as powerful "tax farmers," brought peasants to poverty, forcing peasants to take one loan to pay other loans off. Half of peasant income is easily taken this way, while peasant incomes would otherwise have given them a prosperous livelihood. (From Solzhenitsyn, 2013)

One obnoxious result of this was the Jewish ownership of Orthodox parishes. The Polish nobility, though theologically illiterate, were very Roman Catholic. This made exploiting peasants much easier since the farmer was religiously, ethnically and culturally alien. The few Orthodox parishes remaining in eastern and southern Poland were padlocked for services until a substantial fee was paid to the Jewish leaseholder. As might be imagined, this situation was particularly noxious to the peasantry.

Worst of all, while the Slavic peasants had proven themselves efficient cultivators of immense amounts of grain, this did not benefit them. The intensity of Central European serfdom was driven by the Renaissance-era



Born in 1743 to poor, landowning parents, Gavrila Romanovich Derzhavin eventually became one of Russia's most beloved poets, writers and composers. Through hard work, Derzhavin eventually became an officer in the Russian military and was given a large estate by Catherine II (the Great) upon his discharge. He later served as governor of two Russian provinces (Tambov and Olonetsk) and, in 1802—shortly after Czar Paul's murder—Derzhavin was made minister of justice by Alexander I after an up-and-down relationship with the royal family. Before his death in 1801, Czar Paul had appointed Derzhavin to find out if Jews were being mistreated across Russia. What he discovered, and later revealed, would change Derzhavin and Russia forever.

spike in western populations. Growth of the money economy and urban development brought grain demand to a very high pitch, increasing the price.

Given the realities of Polish economics, this meant that Slavic grain was exported by a Jewish network headquartered in several cities: Antwerp, Constantinople, Krakow and London, with satellite branches in Spain, Amsterdam and soon, St. Petersburg. This is the financial network that permitted Jewish bankers to secure interest rates far lower than any other. Such rates were irresistible and, if guaranteed by Jewish elites in the network, would place those close to the Jews at a distinct advantage against rivals.

Derzhavin continues from his findings concerning poorer Jews:

> The simple, poorer Jews are blinded and dazzled by other Jews so that an imperishable partition is created. They are surrounded by superstition such that they remain a unified society. Children learn from the Talmud, which protects the position of the rich. Talmud gives us no hope in the eventual change of manners.

Concerning the Kahal, he writes: "Their income is far greater than what they pay tax on, and Kahal elders will not turn over any records. The poor live in extreme want while the Kahal rulers live in abundance, having great power over the simple."

Derzhavin saw poorer Jews as victims of the Kahal. For him, the Talmud mystified the power of the rabbis and justified their rule. The depiction of all gentiles as savage beasts kept all Jews huddled together in fear, and, as a result, total control was fairly easy to maintain. Hence, the Kahal victimized peasants, nobles and, most importantly, their less wealthy Jewish community members.

"The simple, poorer Jews are blinded and dazzled by other Jews so that an imperishable partition is created."

DERZHAVIN SLANDERED

Unsurprisingly, Derzhavin was slandered endlessly as soon as his *Opinion* was published. As the "leader of Russian anti-Semites," as one Jewish newspaper puts it, Derzhavin was and is eternally punished for exposing what had been hidden from public view for centuries. Neither emperor had any preconceived notions of Jews, and they were certainly not prejudiced against them. The very existence of the "Jewish Committee" proves that. Derzhavin, too, had no animus against Jews prior to his mission. Unfortunately for both Russia and the Kahal, what the committee uncovered was an evil with which Russia had only little experience.

As Paul's "resettlement" order was only partly carried out (due to his murder soon after), Alexander I [r. 1801-1825] reorganized the committee. He did not, however, continue Paul's policies. The Second Committee was inspired partly by Napoleon's desire to restore the "Sanhedrin" in the Middle East under his protection. This proto-Zionist idea meant that Jews would become declared enemies of any rival of the French emperor.

If the Jews in former Polish lands were satisfied with Russian rule, they would have no reason to serve Napoleon. While Alexander was quite naive, his primary concern was to ensure a loyal Jewish presence in western Russia. The order for the Second Committee stated that the committee "ought to carefully consider the proposals of Derzhavin and make observations on the improvement of the Jews, not only in Belarus, but also in other regions purchased from Poland, as well as in the provinces of the south."

After Derzhavin's *Opinion* became common knowledge, the kahals in western Russia threatened a ban on any Jew cooperating with it. Given Derzhavin's first report, Europe's Jews were extremely anxious about his second trip to Poland and Belarus. Sending over 1 million rubles to St. Petersburg, the kahals wanted Derzhavin off the committee. Beyond that, money poured into Petrograd from Jews throughout Europe. Minister of the Interior Kotchubey was offered huge sums. Then, at the request of the emperor, the Kahal of Minsk was invited to St. Petersburg to give their point of view.

Two Jewish bankers in Petersburg, Nola Notkin and Abram Peretz, became the point men for Jewish control over the Second Committee. Their job was to bribe anyone they could to do two things: first, to rewrite the *Opinion* of Derzhavin so as to make it more accommodating to Jewish interests; and second, that Derzhavin be removed at any price.

Notkin had visited Derzhavin in his office earlier and offered him 200,000 rubles to rewrite his report. Derzhavin, his suspicions now confirmed, angrily refused. Alexander I, as a gesture of "good faith," fired Derzhavin from his post in 1803, just two years after Paul's mysterious murder. (Solzhenitsyn, *Two Hundred Years Together*, Part I, 2013) Hence, Derzhavin has the distinction of being one of a select handful of politicians in history who were punished for refusing to take a bribe.

The bribery worked, since the Second Committee permitted the continuation of the Jewish monopoly in liquor, which was a longstanding complaint of peasants and the church in western Russia. In fact, according to writer Paul Skakun, the Kahal had the full support of the state once the pliable grandson of Catherine II was in power. (Skakun, 2013) After the murder of Paul, unquestionably at the behest of the elite monied interests, Alexander soon proved himself much easier to manipulate. He appointed Mikhail Speransky to head the remaining work of the Second Committee, music to the collective ears of the Kahal. Speransky was fairly liberal and a high-ranking Mason. Hence, the entire committee was now made up of pro-Jewish elements.

Derzhavin was now minister of Justice and not involved in Jewish affairs. In fact, the clear policy of keeping him away from these affairs caused his resignation after two years (1801-1803). He then retired, focused on writing. He died in 1812. The impoverishment of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants continued ceaselessly.

Solzhenitsyn writes on these events:

> The [Second] Committee included magnates Adam Czartoryski, Potocki, Severin and Valerian Zubov, who owned large estates in Poland and were closely associated with the Jews. Derzhavin, along with Mikhail Speransky, were on the committee. The committee invited Jewish deputies from all the provincial kahals and prominent Jews including Notkin and tax farmer Abram Peretz and their employees. (Part I, 2013)

Of the two committees, the first, under Emperor Paul, was the only one that had a chance for a rational solution to the Jewish problem. Jewish haughtiness, fraudulent practices and the ignorance of the Polish nobility were ruining thousands of peasant families. The normal and expected insurrection against this received very little redress from Petersburg.

In 1985, the journal *Orthodox America* stated concerning Paul:

> The dreams which this idealist Orthodox monarch had conceived during the lone and often frustrating period before he ascended the throne were destined to be thwarted by the prevailing attitude of a degenerate nobility which had long forsaken the best interests of a

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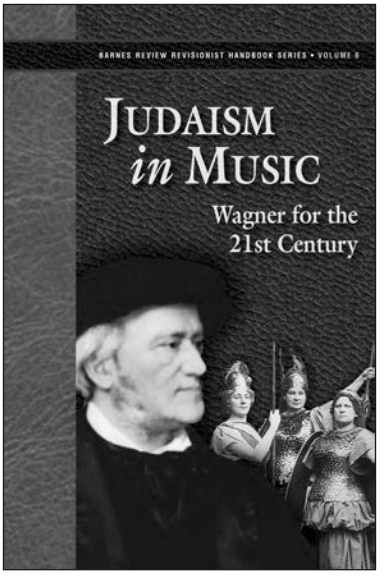

Holy Russia to which the new czar was committed. Paul realized that only an iron hand could save Russia from the brink of disaster to which it had been brought by Catherine [the Great]. At the same time he felt keenly the opposition of the pampered nobility.

DARK TIMES FOR RUSSIA

Emperor Paul was one of the great rulers of the early 19th century. He forced nobles to pay taxes and forced even the highest elites to suffer the same judicial penalties as the lowliest peasant.

The 18th century in Russia had been a dark time. Most of the monarchs (or those who controlled them) had no legitimacy. Catherine I was a serf girl captured by Peter. She served as a sex slave to the army. Her marriage to Peter was just as absurd as her "reign." Under Catherine, the state was an oligarchy of high noble families such as the Menshikovs, controlling the country. Catherine, illiterate and fascinated by the shiny dresses Menshikov bought her, was a laughable irrelevancy. It is not so laughable that these same high Russian nobles looted the treasury in Catherine's name. Just as pathetically, Anna of Courland and Anna Leopoldonva, ruling in the middle of the 18th century, came to power through noble intrigue, which also meant that the German Masonic nobility ran the Russian state. In a legal, ethical and religious sense, the Russian state ceased to exist until the rise of Empress Elizabeth [1741-62].

From Peter I to Peter III, that is, the entirety of the 18th century, the church came under attack. Half of the Orthodox parishes were closed down, as were more than two-thirds of the monasteries. Those who resisted, such as Sts. Arsenii of Rostov and Paul of Tobolsk, were thrown in prison and starved.

To believe that the Bolsheviks were the first to attempt a liquidation of the church is to ignore the realities of the "Russian Enlightenment." Needless to say, oligarchical rule meant the intensification of serfdom, as the monastic lands (where peasants were tenants, not serfs) were forcibly given to court favorites.

Formerly free peasants of Ukraine were forced into serfdom and, under Catherine II, the Cossack center in Zaporozhye was shut down. When Orthodox peasants violently revolted against noble, Polish and Jewish rule, starting in the 1760s, Catherine sent troops to quash the unrest, saying that the serfs had the "divine obligation" to work for their Polish lords. This era has been called the "Golden Age" of the "Russian" nobility (the richer of whom spoke very bad French). In reality, it was the oligarchy of foreigners in St. Petersburg who raped the country in any way it could. The consequence was that the common people began to lose faith in the monarchy, and the Russian crown, once a potent source of loyalty, was now seen as a foreign, Masonic and cosmopolitan institution serving to justify the auto-demolition of Russia.

Paul, who, like most Russians, hated Catherine II (his mother), reversed much of this. He released many of the "political" criminals that the "Enlightened" Catherine the Great had thrown in the dungeon. Further, he spent quite a bit of his own fortune opening peasant schools in hundreds of villages. He banned Masonry, which had seeped into the very high reaches of the aristocracy. Due to the manifest evils of the two Annas and both Catherines, he forbade women from ever becoming empresses again.

Paul sought to create a class of peasant yeoman, so he made it easy for peasants to complain against their lords and offered serfs generous terms to buy land. Learning of the massive grain profits accruing to top Jews and other elites through Baltic ports, he used state power to lower the price of bread.There was no faction of the elite he did not irritate.

> "For Paul, as for rulers before him, nobles existed only to serve the state. There is no other reason for their class, titles or privileges."

Paul's reform program, in short, was to force nobles back into their much older service capacity. For Paul, as for rulers before him, nobles existed only to serve the state. Otherwise, there is no reason for their class, titles or privileges. The nobles responded by murdering him in 1801, bringing Alexander to power, who, it was thought, would be more responsive to "Enlightenment."

THE KAHAL FIGHTS BACK

An admirer of Paul, Derzhavin promoted a system extremely progressive for its time. He saw the traditions of the rabbis as "musty medieval ideas" that maintained rich Jews at the expense of all others. Once Derzhavin advocated for the revocation of the Jewish vodka monopolies, the Kahal declared war on him, which meant that all gloves were off. He was the subject of moral terror: slander, blackmail and threats. He was fortunate to not have met Paul's fate.

In Derzhavin's *Opinion*, he argued, after many inter-

views with Jews of all stripes, peasants and merchants, that the Talmud made simple Jews hate everyone else. The basic view was that, when the "messiah" comes, all the wealth of the world will accrue to Jews. Under the Polish system, it is no surprise that messianic ideas flourished. Of course, the Cossack rebellion under Bogdan Khmelnytsky and the decimation of Jews in Poland showed these prophecies to be premature.

The Jewish yoke hung over the head of the peasant as an unproductive burden. Increasing interest compounded over decades ensured that no one, the nobles included, would ever get out of debt. The nobility of Poland, often ignorant of their own financial condition, saw the Jews as excellent enforcers. A clear community of interest kept the noble-Jewish alliance in Poland alive, and the price was the destruction of the state in the 1790s.

Derzhavin, the best-known Russian poet of his day, wrote, after his removal by Alexander, this short poem:

So I should not die; part of me remains great;
running away from the dust of death
and my will to live
And the appreciation of glory, not fading;
The universe will honor the race of Slavs

And elsewhere (quoted from Kozlyakov):

Nobleman should be
steady of heart, enlightened;
An example shall he display
the title of nobility is sacred; the power he possesses
Tear down your palaces!
All his thoughts, words, acts
Should be for the good and the honorable

Derzhavin was writing in an age when the nobility did not seem to have a role. Having been liberated from any service by Catherine II, the nobility could not justify their existence.

The more significant point is that nobility was being redefined in these lines. The purpose was moral elevation. Seeing what was occurring in western Russia, the nobility was seen as a collection of parasites, not state servants. Westernization just meant greater expenditures, false facades of cosmopolitanism, liberalism and excuses for oligarchy.

Contrary to popular myth, the upper layers of the nobility were extremely liberal. They had no interest in a monarchy unresponsive to money. Every leftist movement had high-level noble influence. The fact that Derzhavin was removed through Jewish bribery suggests their power went unchecked. That the nobility, by this period, was almost totally Masonic again strongly suggests the haggard myth of the conservative noble needs to be jettisoned. Derzhavin left the Ministry of Justice primarily because the urban elites were anti-royal, Masonic and revolutionary.

Like all urban revolutions, the upper class, believing that traditional forms of authority did not promote their interests as they should, creates liberalism to challenge it. Slogans of liberty and free trade were the rhetorical weapons they used against agrarian frugality. Individualism meant that whoever had the most money and influence when such policies were enacted automatically won. Furthermore, it also meant that the Jewish network now could function unchecked.

If the English writings on Russian history are any indication, it continues its activities today. ✦

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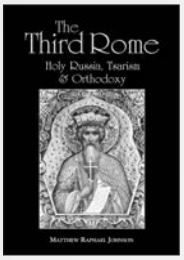

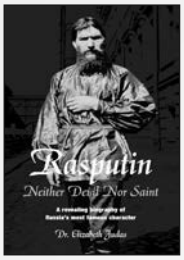

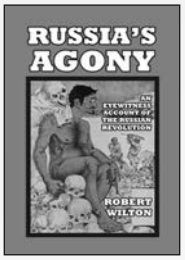

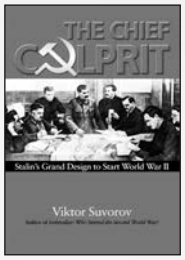

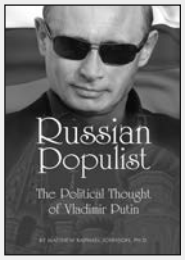

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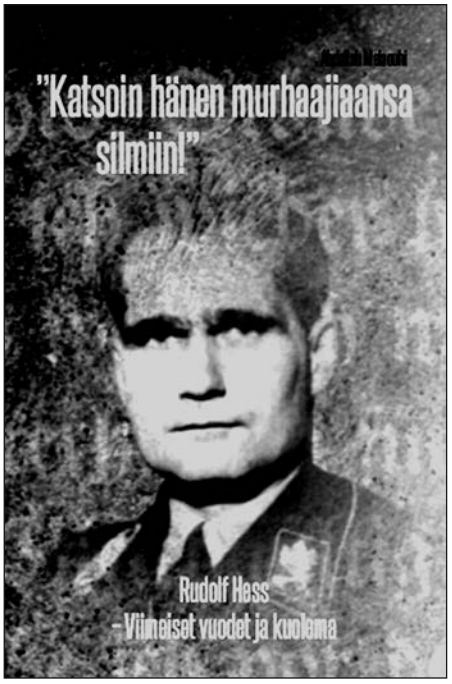
Moment of Truth Conference in Helsinki

Activist publishes Rudolf Hess book in new Finnish version

By Henrik Holappa



The newly founded patriotic organization Fenrir Förlag HB from Sweden held its first—hopefully of many more to come—"Moment of Truth" conference in Helsinki, Finland on Oct. 18, 2014. The intention of the conference was to launch the Finnish translation of the book *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder*. The English-language version of this same book is being published by THE BARNES REVIEW in America.

About 50 interested people gathered just 20 minutes away from downtown Helsinki at the Best Western Hotel Rantapuisto, to hear more details relating to the content of the book written by Abdallah Melaouhi and edited by historian Dr. Olaf Rose. The people who attended the conference soon became privy to some of the deepest secrets of World War II and the mystery behind the murder of Adolf Hitler's right-hand man Rudolf Hess. The book presentation was very well received by the attending audience and Dr. Rose was there to answer many interesting questions ranging from why Hess flew to Scotland in the first place and the details of the incarceration and eventual murder of Herr Hess.

Rudolf Hess: Viimeiset vuodet ja kuolema is the first publication by Fenrir Förlag. Surprisingly, the book can already be found in some of the more mainstream online Finnish bookstores, as well as on the webpage of Fenrir Förlag. The up-and-coming nationalist group intends to bring more "banned" books to the Finnish market, especially books that have never appeared in the Finnish language, but are presently available in English.

Many of the English-language versions of these books are being sold at THE BARNES REVIEW, such as *Herman Goering: The Man and His Works* and the Joseph Goebbels diaries. Fenrir Förlag (of which I am co-owner) also intends to publish a biography of SS Capt. Erich Priebke, with whom this writer corresponded for a number of years.

The reason we want to publish these books now is that currently it is still legal to publish such literature in Finland as there are no presently existing Holocaust denial laws in play and no ban on material deemed sympathetic to National Socialist Germany, as there are in over a dozen European countries.

Of course it is possible that the vast lobbying powers which work for censorship in all forms of media and government will find another way to prevent the availability of such important literature in the future. Finland will have its parliamentary elections in the spring of 2015, so it remains to be seen in which direction Finland will be heading, as the lack of a real nationalist party within Finnish politics means there is no real parliamentary opposition, as for example there currently is in Greece and Hungary.

The crisis in the Eurozone and Ukraine has brought Finland into a serious economic recession, with no improvement in Finland's economy anywhere to be seen. Yet, at the same time, while the country is becoming poorer, immigrants from Third-World countries are pouring in.

Fenrir Förlag is firm in the belief that current events can be explained via history and their concentration on history can possibly provide solutions to these often man-made crises and help bring our focus towards building a better future. For who are we to become if we do not know our history?

If you know of any Finnish Americans or English-speaking Finns in Finland, I encourage you to purchase them a subscription to THE BARNES REVIEW. I believe that the material contained inside each issue could help us achieve our goal of re-awakening the Finnish national spirit. ✦

HENRIK HOLAPPA is a Finnish nationalist who ran afoul of his nation's laws against "inciting racial hatred" when he pointed out on the Internet with unassailable statistics that Finnish women were being raped in ever-increasing numbers almost exclusively by Muslims and black Africans. He considered this an unacceptable outrage. He escaped to the U.S. where he applied for asylum but was instead arrested by Homeland Security and deported back to Finland to face charges.

Ukraine's Persecuted Warriors

THOSE IN UKRAINE who rose up against the CIA-supported regime of Petro Poroschenko, who took over from ousted pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovich, were denounced as "neo-nazis" and nationalist "radicals." But the fact is, many of these Ukrainian freedom fighters are what they were alleged to be—and what, after all, is wrong with that? What follows is a short history of WWII-era Ukraine and why so many of its citizens are such strong nationalists.

By Marc Roland

Recent events in Ukraine have focused world attention on that country after a popular uprising against President Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych culminated in his downfall, Feb. 21, 2014. From his refuge in Moscow, he condemned fellow countrymen who overthrew him as "fascists," a not altogether inaccurate portrayal, because many of them were, in fact, street activists belonging to numerous racialist, ultra-nationalist and so-called "neo-nazi" groups.

They are not, however, by-products of contemporary social upheaval, but suddenly sprang into general recognition with Ukrainian independence by default of the imploded USSR, back in 1991. Since then, their adherents have often paid homage to those Ukrainians who fought and died as volunteers in Adolf Hitler's war against the Soviet Union, 70 years ago.

During public demonstrations, commemorative ceremonies and even church services, serious young men dressed in the SS uniforms of their grandfathers marched through the streets of Kiev, stood honor guard at military cemeteries, or prayed for the souls of the fallen. While the appearance of such figures today almost anywhere else would be cause for civil unrest, they have been openly applauded by many if not most Ukrainians for the last 23 years. Given the Soviet police state occupation and nature of Communist indoctrination imposed on the Ukrainian people from 1945, their often-enthusiastic approval of the "Social-Nationalist Party" and related ideological manifestations seems astonishing.

What could have sustained popular memory of the country's SS volunteers through such an unrelieved dark age of brainwashing terror? Answers appear to have been deeply cut into the Ukrainian national consciousness. Between 1932 and 1933, Josef Stalin confiscated enough food from Ukraine to induce the greatest artificial famine in history.[1] It was an unparalleled act of genocide aimed at punishing the region's independent peasants, known as kulaks, who covertly resisted his benighted agricultural policies.

Although in excess of 10 million persons were deliberately starved to death, the Ukrainian *holodomor* ("murder by hunger"), in sharp contrast to the Jewish "holocaust," is virtually unknown to the outside world. There are in the West today no daily reminders on television of the holodomor; no holodomor studies in our schools; no holodomor museums; no holodomor libraries; no holodomor feature films; no monetary compensation for holodomor survivors and their families—even though more than one-third of a million persons of Ukrainian descent currently reside in the United States alone. Millions more are scattered throughout Australia,

THE UKRAINIAN WAFFEN-SS: Center (left to right) are pictured SS Sturmbannfuehrer Bernard Bartlett with Volodymyr Kubiyovych, head of the Ukrainian Central Committee, and Waffen-SS Lt. Gen. Walter Schimana, as they enter a Ukrainian Greek Catholic church prior to the installation of Galician Division volunteers in Sanok, Ukraine, in 1943.

Canada, South America and Europe.

It was hardly surprising, then, that the Ukrainian people jubilantly welcomed Hitler's legions as liberators in summer 1941. No less predictable was Ukrainian wrath against the Jews, too many of whom had been local Soviet officials responsible for the mass confiscation of foodstocks, resulting in the Stalinist famine. Their Jewish boss, Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria, was the feared director of the Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del (NKVD), the USSR's secret police apparatus.

Ignoring the holodomor as embarrassing or insignificant, or only briefly mentioning it in passing, mainstream historians brook no contradiction to their insistence that Ukraine's brief German occupation was far more horrible than anything Stalin ever imposed. They insist that Hitler's only interest in Ukraine was to transform it into a colony by deporting, enslaving and exterminating all Slavic inhabitants. But in the hundreds of thousands of Third Reich documents that have come to light over the last 70 years, not one has ever been found even alluding to such a "Generalplan Ost." Bogus Nazi colonization surfaced in all its concocted details for the first time during the postwar Nuremberg Trials, where a former officer in the Reich Main Security Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*—RSHA) testified that his superiors were responsible for a "Master Plan East."

In custody while awaiting trial, Dr. Hans Ehlich was severely beaten by American guards, who threatened his wife and children with the same treatment, if he balked at testifying for Allied prosecutors. He complied and was condemned to one year and nine months imprisonment, an extraordinarily light sentence, compared with the fate of other Nuremberg defendants.[2]

Yet, everything published since about Hitler's alleged "Generalplan Ost" has been based entirely on Ehlich's coerced testimony. In reality, the German occupiers of Ukraine reopened its churches and restored Christian bishops to head up their former congregations. Farmers were given back their lands, resulting in a revived economic life, while Wehrmacht field hospitals were open to civilians. An independent press was allowed to operate, on the sole provision that its editors did not undermine the occupation authorities, and Ukrainian cultural activities of all kinds—particularly folk dancing and musical performances—flourished. Fraternization between foreign soldiers and the civilian population—especially women—was common and unforced.

Rare instances of personal misconduct committed by

Above left: In Kiev, Ukrainian women salute their fellow countrymen who have enlisted in the Waffen-SS. **Above right:** Galicia, spring 1943. Celebrations dedicated to the creation of the Waffen-SS Galizien division.

German service personnel were subject to strict military discipline, if only because common sense dictated that good relations between the inhabitants and occupation authorities were essential for stability behind the front lines.[3]

Proof of those good relations lay in the relatively low number of native partisans in Ukraine opposed to the Germans. Social restrictions in Kiev and elsewhere were light to non-existent, until the Red Army once again menaced the capital, necessitating tighter security measures. Contrary to Dr. Ehlich's statements made under duress at the Nuremberg Trials, very few Ukrainian towns were renamed, and then only where pockets of *Volksdeutsche* German settlers had been in residence for generations.[4]

Supposedly charged with carrying out "Master Plan East," SS Chief Heinrich Himmler is documented as having expressed his concern that the Ukrainians must be well fed, as the best means of improving recruitment in his volunteer legions.[5]

They were only formed, their critics declare, after the war turned against Hitler, because he needed them for cannon fodder. But thousands of Ukrainians had already enlisted in various SS divisions, the regular army, numerous Ukrainian paramilitary and police units, even the German air force, since Wehrmacht forces arrived the previous year. More than 1,000 Ukrainian youngsters were serving ground personnel duty with the Luftwaffe. When they turned 18 years of age, some transferred to engine mechanics school, labor battalions for airfield maintenance or medical corps. Beginning after New Year's 1943, Ukrainians with linguistic skills attended translator courses in German, Russian and English at language schools in Prague. They graduated as officers with their own Luftwaffe uniforms, including ceremonial daggers, and a special cuff-title emblazoned with their country's blue-gold national colors and the word *Dolmetsche*, for "translator."

Ukrainians with extraordinary physical and intellectual abilities were eligible for flight training, and some became exceptional pilots in the Luftwaffe. Paul Pianchuk flew 31 combat missions against the Soviets, and Ivan Sushko, together with several other Ukrainian fighter pilots, received the Iron Cross First Class. Serafyma Sytnyk, a former Ukrainian major with the Red Air Force, was the only female pilot in the German air force serving at the front. Anton Kyivskyj became a wing leader, but the highest-ranking officer of his kind was Maj. Severyn Saprun, who commanded all Ukrainians in the Luftwaffe. Pianchuk, Sushko, Sytnyk, Kyivskyj and Saprun were aces, with at least five "kills" each, and distinguished by a blue-gold shield sewn on the shoulder sleeve, signifying the *Ukrayins'ke Vyzvol'ne Viys'ko*, or Ukrainian Liberation Army, which numbered 80,000 volunteers by war's end.[6]

Ukrainians' growing participation in these various formations inevitably burgeoned into the creation of their own 14th SS Volunteer Division, the *Dyvizzia Halychyna*, or "Galician" Division. Most volunteers came from Galicia, in western Ukraine—hence its name—where opening ceremonies were celebrated nationwide on April 28, 1943. That date coincidentally revealed the surprising degree of political latitude permitted by German authorities in the profusion of native groups, which, despite sometimes radically differing opinions, united behind the Dyvizzia Halychyna. It found support among non-political social welfare organizations, such as the

Above left: Fans of the FC Karpaty Lviv football club honoring the Waffen-SS Galizien division in Lviv, Ukraine in 2013. **Above right:** A memorial to fallen heroes of the SS-Galizien division in Chervone, Lviv Oblast, western Ukraine.

Ukrainian Central Committee, and the moderate Polish-allied Ukrainian National Republic.[7]

The conservative Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists openly opposed any notion of volunteers for Hitler, but eventually permitted some of its own members to join them.[8]

Bishops from the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church required the presence of chaplains in the division, a not altogether unprecedented demand, because chaplains were already serving in the 13th Waffen-SS Mountain Division of the Handschar (1st Croatian), unlike all other SS divisions. Chaplains from both churches ministered freely in the Ukrainian division, where National Socialist indoctrination was not part of its training curriculum.[9]

Himmler additionally stipulated that Galician soldiers would never be used against the Western Allies, but exclusively in the struggle against Soviet Communism.[10]

Nor was the 14th SS Volunteer Division an entirely Galician affair. It was commanded by Ukrainian, German, Austrian and Dutch officers, with additional Belo-Russian, Polish, Slovak and Czech members, somewhat reflecting the pan-European character of the entire Axis struggle.

During its first recruitment phase, from April to June 1943, 77,000 men volunteered for the Dyvizzia Halychyna. Additional recruits were drafted from military veterans born between 1900 and 1925, former officers and non-commissioned officers who had served in any kind of army, and all males between 18 and 25 years of age. But of the 42,000 extra men called up, only 13,000 could pass the rigorous requirements for service in such an elite formation. The remainder returned to their farms, factories, offices and schools, enlisted in support organizations, like the Ukrainian Central Committee, or traveled to the Reich for work in various war plants.

Ninety thousand Ukrainian recruits entered *SS-Ausbildungs-Battalion z.b.V*, or "*SS* Special Purpose Training Battalion," commanded by SS *Sturmbannfuehrer* Bern- ard Bartlet, while Generalleutnant der Waffen-SS Walter Schimana was tasked with organizing the new division. His assignment completed by October, he was replaced by SS Brig. Gen. Fritz Freitag, and Wehrmacht Capt. Wolf Dietrich Heike became chief of staff in January 1944. The following month, the Galician Division was formed temporarily into SS *Kampfgruppe* "Beyersdorff," a battle group fighting Soviet partisans around Zamo, a town in southeastern Poland.

During their baptism of fire, the Ukrainians earned the rare praise of German Field Marshal Walter Model, who, impressed by their skilled professionalism and personal daring, dispatched them to the vicinity of Brody, a city in the western region of their country. Heavy combat was already under way there when they arrived, accompanied by the 13th Army Corps. Together with six understrength German infantry divisions, they were given the unenviable assignment of holding a 50-mile-long front against a truly gargantuan foe.

At Brody itself, Gen. Freitag deployed the Galician Division's 29th, 30th and 31st regiments, a fusilier and engineering battalion, plus an artillery regiment. Although the Ukrainians did not realize the enormity of their situation at the time, they were standing in the way of a huge Red Army operation aimed at sweeping them and all "Hitlerite troops" from Ukraine and eastern Poland. The Lvov-Sandomierz Offensive assembled over 3,250

aircraft from the 2nd Air Army, 1,979 armored vehicles, 2,050 tanks, 11,265 field artillery and 16,000 mortars, backed by 1,002,200 infantrymen.

Opposing them were little more than 1,000 aircraft from *Luftflotte* 4 and 6, 420 tanks, assault guns and other assorted armored vehicles, plus 6,300 artillery pieces, and 900,000 men, including the First Hungarian Army. On the morning of July 13, 1944, Marshal Ivan Konev unleashed his hordes on the over-matched, unsuspecting Axis. The Abwehr, German Military Intelligence, was then still controlled by the arch-traitor Wilhelm Canaris, who withheld all warning of the impending Russian offensive from Gen. Freitage and his fellow commanding officers, thereby guaranteeing Konev the element of surprise.[11]

The Soviet marshal was additionally aided just 24 hours later by a transmission from cryptographers in far off Bletchly Park, England, where their so-called Ultra code-breaking computer intercepted top-secret Wehrmacht orders for a counterattack he was therefore able to successfully parry.[12] When next day *Dyvizzia Halychyna* forces attempted their own counterattack, it was frustrated by Soviet 2nd Air Army warplanes dropping 102 tons of bombs in 3,288 sorties during just five hours.

By July 18, the Russians had surrounded more than 30,000 Germans and Ukrainians within a "pocket" at Brody. Yet again, Bletchley Park code-breakers came to Marshal Konev's assistance, when they informed him that the enemy's weakest defense was the eastern perimeter manned by inexperienced Galician troops near Pidhirtsy Castle and the town of Olesko. Thus alerted, he strove to instantly crush all resistance by throwing the full fury of his July 19 attack at the 14th SS Volunteer Division, quickly overrunning Pidhirtsy in the early morning.

But its 29th and 30th regiments, supported by their artillery regiment, put up unexpectedly fierce resistance, retaking the castle in hand-to-hand fighting that inflicted extraordinarily high casualties on the Soviets. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Fusilier and Engineer battalions fought off a large-scale armored assault, knocking out hundreds of T-34 tanks.

The following day, the Halychyna's 31st regiment was decimated, as it accompanied German divisions in an attempted breakout that nearly, but not quite, succeeded. Another German effort on July 21 likewise ended in failure. Ten miles to the west of Brody, however, a German Panzergrenadier Regiment clawed its way into the pocket, rescuing about 3,400 troops, including approximately 400 Galicians, before being compelled by overwhelming numbers of the enemy to withdraw.

Still intact, the Ukrainian 14th SS Fusilier battalion stood alone as the rearguard of what survived of the entire 13th Corps. Its warriors held Bilyi Kamin against three-to-one odds, repulsing repeated Soviet attempts to seize the town, thereby enabling units and stragglers to escape southward. By sundown on July 21, the Fusiliers commanded the only viable Wehrmacht unit north of the Bug River. They were ordered the next day to withdraw from Bilye Kamin, a move that abruptly shrank the Brody pocket to four miles long by five miles wide.

Pressed within this confined area, remaining German and Galician soldiers launched a concerted, victory-or-death breakout with everything they had, fighting down to their last rounds of ammunition, with rifle butts and entrenching tools. The berserk attack so unnerved Konev's troops, it overwhelmed his 91st tank brigade, together with the *Proskurov*'s entire infantry support. Brody's remaining pocket collapsed, as most of the Ukrainians stormed out of the encirclement. Those who failed were refused surrender and mostly bayoneted or beaten to death at Stalin's behest; some were condemned to life-long slave labor.

They and their fellow countrymen had maintained discipline throughout their chaotic, desperate struggle with an élan and professionalism that very much impressed Wehrmacht commanders, who had little else to celebrate. Fifty-five thousand of their men lay dead, with another 136,860 captured. Soviet casualties were higher at 65,001 killed, missing or captured and 224,295 wounded, but Axis forces had been pushed out of Ukraine.

Despite numerous casualties and the loss of their homeland, 3,000 Galician veterans from the Battle of Brody immediately re-entered the division to form a nucleus around which it was rebuilt by a fresh surge of replacement volunteers. On Sept. 28, 1944, its 29th regiment was the first of eventually all divisional units to arrive in Slovakia. Beginning Oct. 15, they formed *Kampfgruppen* "Wittenmayer" and "Wildner" to fight Moscow-organized insurgency there. Together with the 18th SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Division Horst Wessel and SS *Sturmbrigade* "Dirlewanger," plus detachments from the *Russkaya osvoboditel'naya armiya*, or "Russian Liberation Army," they thoroughly squelched the Communist uprising.

In late January 1945, the 14th SS Volunteer Division transferred to Slovenia, where it teamed up with the Ukrainian Self Defense Legion. Together, they successfully hunted down Tito's partisans throughout Styria and Carinthia, near the Austrian border, from the end of February until March 31, when Soviet forces attacked from Hungary into Austria, rupturing the German front. The Ukrainians advanced northward to Gleichenberg, where they united with fragments of several other SS di-

visions to stand against the surging enemy tide.

In the face of high attrition suffered by the 14th SS Volunteer Division since its inception over the previous 14 months—to say nothing of overall deteriorating conditions at war's end—the *Dyvizzia Halychyna* was still combat strong with 14,000 men. These were supplemented by another 8,000 soldiers from its Training and Replacement Regiment, when, near Graz, during early April, they took Gleichenberg after both town and castle had been seized by Red Army hordes.

Afterward, on April 15, elite Soviet airborne troops from the 3rd Guards Airborne Division were thrown back during their failed attempt to recapture Gleichenberg from the Ukrainians, whose success allowed them to maintain an eight-mile-wide front against the Russians. More than 1,600 Galicians were killed or wounded during the furious fighting in Austria, but the 14th SS Volunteer Division stood its ground unbeaten by the time hostilities officially ended on May 9, 1945.

For more than 40 years thereafter, *Dyvizzia Halychyna* veterans were slandered and persecuted as "war criminals" responsible for horrible atrocities committed against Jews, gypsies, partisans and Soviet prisoners of war. Some former Galician Division members settled in Canada, where government authorities, under pressure from Jewish organizations inside and outside the country, sought deportation of the aging Ukrainians to the USSR, where they were still wanted men.

After decades of costly appeals, Honorable Justice Jules Deschênes finally concluded for the Canadian Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes in October 1986 that "the Galicia Division (*14. Waffen Grenadier Division der* SS) "should not be indicted as a group. Members of the Galicia Division were individually screened for security purposes before admission to Canada. Charges of war crimes of the Galicia Division have never been substantiated, either in 1950 when they were first preferred, or in 1984, when they were renewed, or before this commission. Further, in the absence of evidence of participation or knowledge of specific war crimes, mere membership in the Galicia Division is insufficient to justify prosecution."[13]

This ruling by the Canadian authorities has had no chilling effect, however, on Jewish revenge. In the 28 years since Justice Deschênes rendered his decision, *Dyvizzia Halychyna* octogenarians and older men are relentlessly harassed and abused across North America. The most recent example concerns Michael Karkoc, formerly of the 14th SS Volunteer Division, who became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1959. "His personal participation in any war crimes has not been demonstrated," writes Wikipedia, "but according to AP [the Associated Press], Nazi German records suggest that as the lieutenant and company leader he, along with his USDL unit [Ukrainian Self Defense Legion], participated in suppressing the August 1944 Warsaw Uprising, as well as multiple other actions against civilians, including the massacres at the villages of Chłaniów and Wladyslawin on July 23, 1944 . . . however, *the division did not participate in the fighting of the Warsaw Uprising, nor was it even in Poland at the time*" [emphasis added by the author]. [14]

These facts notwithstanding, the 95-year-old Karkoc is being vilified by one Stephen Ankier, a Simon Wiesenthal wannabe and self-appointed "Nazi-hunter," in Britain.[15] Since June 2013, his hounding of a guiltless nonagenarian continues to be aided and abetted by Twin Cities newspapers and television stations, whose editors and producers run inflammatory reports self-evidently aimed at inciting violence against Karkoc with detailed coverage of his family and modest home in Lauderdale, Minnesota. He is the last of the Ukrainian SS men, hunted and reviled in the outside world, but still honored in their troubled homeland. ✦

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A Doctor in Stalingrad:

How disease nearly eradicated the soldiers of the German Sixth Army, and the ingenious doctors who battled to beat back the tide of death

ZYKLON-B WAS A LIFESAVER, despite the claims that it was used as an instrument of death against 6 million Jews during World War II. The fact is, without insecticides like Zyklon-B, soldiers and civilians alike faced a grim prognosis from the louse-borne disease typhus. As an example, we point to the German Sixth Army after the Battle of Stalingrad. For three years in Soviet captivity, tens of thousands of German POWs dropped like flies from typhus and other diseases, including dysentery. These diseases are hard enough to cure in decent medical facilities, but this tale of courage recounts how German doctors diligently worked in the worst of conditions to save their fellow prisoners and—as a result—help save possibly tens of thousands of additional lives.

By Daniel W. Michaels

Second only to gunfire as the cause of the greatest number of casualties in warfare are diseases, the most lethal of which are typhus and dysentery. In World War II, outbreaks of typhus occurred in some battlefields (Stalingrad, for example), in some East European and Russian cities, as well as in some concentration camps near the end of the war. The ordeal of the German POWs taken in Stalingrad began in late 1942 and was not to be relieved until Easter 1945. "The men of whom I (Dr. Hans Dibold), am writing also took the Road to Calvary; many of them reached the goal; out of the darkness came light."

Typhus is a louse-borne, often-fatal disease that can reach epidemic proportions when the circumstances are propitious, i.e., when desperate, physically debilitated, wound- ed, half-starved men are forced to live in enclosed spaces under squalid conditions.

Although typhus was thought to be under control in the civilized world by the mid-20th century, a return to barbarism in the last century, especially with respect to the two world wars (concentration camps, POW camps, cities under siege or blockade, ghettos) provided irresistible conditions for typhus and other fatal diseases to flourish and infect mankind. Take, for example, the city of Stalingrad after months of bombardment. As late as March 1943, Russians around the city, who had almost forgotten about typhus, were still referring to a "Volga fever," the treatment for which was to shave the hair off the head. That was soon to change.

> One of the survivors of the battle of Stalingrad, Austrian physician Hans Dibold, then assigned to the ill-fated Sixth Army, has chronicled his own personal experiences that in turn mirror those of his fellow doctors and their soldier patients taken as POWs in Soviet Russia. Dibold was taken captive on Jan. 9, 1943 and his narrative, which he calls *Doctor at Stalingrad*, begins on Jan. 29.[1]

The debilitated, diseased, and disabled members of the German Sixth Army, who were too weak and too near death to even be evacuated, became his patients. Of the roughly 250,000 men of the Wehrmacht who became entrapped in Stalingrad when the Red Army launched its encirclement, 100,000 Germans eventually died in battle, 45,000 were successfully evacuated by air, and the remaining 100,000 were marched out of the city, first to Beketovka and thence to the Gulag. Other severely ill and wounded from other parts of Stalingrad would soon join them. Dr. Dibold and his professional colleagues would

Above: One of Hitler's elite soldiers, now barely recognizable from the effects of bitter cold, starvation and disease, is escorted into captivity by a member of the Red Army. More than 100,000 Germans were taken prisoner by the Soviets after the battle and shipped off to gulags. There they suffered from typhus and dysentery—two dreaded diseases that posed, perhaps, an even greater threat to survival for the ordinary soldier than enemy fire. But ingenious German doctors worked day and night in the worst imaginable conditions to save their Teutonic brothers from all-but-certain death.

of course suffer the same hardships and diseases in captivity as did the regular soldiers, and were in the same debilitated state. Dibold himself had survived both typhus and dysentery.

Stalingrad had been bombarded into an ocean of rubble. It was mid-winter with temperatures hovering at around 30 degrees below freezing. There were very few intact buildings still standing and absolutely no electricity or water. "For 20 miles the fields of ruin extended along the right bank of the Volga: the wreckage of huts, skyscrapers, destroyed factories, the tractor factories, the towering warehouses, the large houses around the square." Swarms of rats, lice and other vermin infested the ruins. Filth was everywhere.

For his first makeshift "hospital," the Russians assigned Dr. Dibold and his fellow German and Austrian physicians space in the basement of the former GPU (State Political Directorate) building. The space was devoid of anything useful for their work, except some bandages. There were no windows for light and, of course, no running water or electricity. Toilet facilities consisted of tin cans beside or under the patient's bed space. However, it must be said that at that time and place, conditions were only slightly better for the Russians.

When the POW patients—suffering from wounds, gangrene, typhus, typhoid, malaria, scurvy, dysentery, dropsy, delirium, diphtheria, tuberculosis, frostbite, pneumonia—and the rest began to arrive, efforts were first made to isolate contagious cases, to establish separate wards, but that was quite impossible and so the mortality rate was astronomical. When the doctors complained about the wretched conditions, they were told that they, the doctors and their patients, would have to initiate any improvements themselves. After all, no one had invited them to Stalingrad. It seemed to the Germans that the Russians simply wanted them to die off. But after a detail of Red Army military doctors inspected the POWs, the grim conditions in the" hospital" began to be somewhat alleviated.

The Germans then took the initiative. With patients

who were strong enough to work and who had special skills, they built a delousing station, bath and wash facilities, a kitchen and other specialized spaces for the different ailments. The kitchen at first was useless because the food ration remained unchanged: millet soup, salt fish, sugar, scraps of bread and a bit of fat. On average, the POWs, survivors of the erstwhile crack Sixth Army, received about 1,800 calories daily. Since the whole army in Stalingrad had already been put on short rations in November, months before its surrender, when the Red Army had encircled them, their new diet as incapacitated POWs did not help at all. The average weight of the soldiers was down to about 88 pounds and they continued to starve to death.

Some of the doctors, using materials from the ruins and drawing upon the ingenuity of their patients, even began to make their own medical instruments: pulsimeters, a blood-counter, a pneumothorax apparatus, a microscope and a sphygmomanometer. But without the myriad of other, often simple items like clean linen, the mortality rate remained very high. One soldier who had worked as a glassblower before entering the army provided the glass needed for the instruments by melting down the shattered glass in the ruins. The POWs were hopeful that come spring they would be given permission to gather and grow greens and other nutrients outside.

The POWs also found a concrete table half hidden under the rubble, which they made into their dissection table. Without books and without teachers, the dead became their instructors. The findings from the dissections gave insight into the course of the diseases they were treating in the living. The Russian doctors were keen on pathological anatomy themselves and began to show more respect for their German professional counterparts, regardless of the politics or the war.

In their unrelenting war against typhus, the German doctors tried to immunize themselves by using lice innards as an inoculant, but with little success. About one in four of the typhus patients under their care died and, regrettably, the overall mortality rate remained high. Until the introduction of DDT by the Americans and by the Germans in 1944, the delousing of not only clothing but also living quarters, especially barracks, and railroad cars in order to kill body lice was the only effective means of controlling the spread of typhus. Until the arrival of DDT, the most effective pesticide for killing body lice, i.e., for delousing, was Zyklon-B, which the Germans distributed to their armed forces and the areas they occupied. However, the quest for an effective vaccine continued to war's end. Almost all research facilities in Poland as well as the Buchenwald and Dachau concentration camps were put to the task. As it turns out, Zyklon-B—allegedly used to kill Jewish inmates of Germany's WWII concentration camps—most likely saved millions of lives, despite persistent mainstream propaganda to the contrary.

Dibold emphasized the importance of the individual soldier's spirit (morale) to recovery. "Often the spirit provides the body with strength to go on living when the body itself has long reached the end of its resources. He particularly takes note of the innate pride and dignity of the Romanian, Italian, Spanish and Hungarian POWs he treated.

Gradually, thanks to the professional meetings with the Russian doctors whose interest in the German innovations, inventions, improvisations and work habits increased by the day, the "hospital" slowly began to look like a hospital, or at least, a clinic. Inspections of Dr. Dibold's hospital by Soviet authorities (Russian doctors, commissars, commissions, military brass) became more frequent, more thorough and more responsive to the needs of the POWs. The POWs and their physicians were moved several times to better facilities. Yet the Russian criticism remained the same, "The mortality rate is too high," or "You're not treating your patients correctly," or "There are other hospitals that have no deaths at all."

Surprisingly, Dr. Dibold tells us, members of the GPU, soon to be named the NKVD (Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs), also became extremely helpful and trustworthy. Dibold: "We had two incorruptible collaborators—the Soviet doctors and the GPU, from whom we could expect justice if we succeeded in proving we were right. The GPU did a great deal to alleviate the misery of the POWs. As fighters for their cause, which they regarded as just, as soldiers in a war for victory or death, they knew better than we the mortal danger to which their country was exposed."

The reasons for the helpful and much appreciated stance taken by the GPU officers were never really explained, but it may be assumed that they were following higher orders to get the Axis POWs ready for forced labor—certainly not for any humanitarian reasons.

The Soviet doctors, based on their own experience in having observed and treated Russian POWs returning from Germany in World War I, introduced the Germans to the term "dystrophy" to describe the condition (weak, emaciated, listlessness, lifeless, low morale etc) of many such survivors. Whereas the Germans always looked for a specific bacillus, virus, or bacterium to account for a patient's deterioration, the Russians—based solely on the appearance of the sick POWs—grouped them into two categories (wet and dry) and three grades (De I, II, and III) of dystrophy.

After further physical and mental deterioration, the dystrophics usually died of heart failure much like the death of elderly people. Nonetheless, the allotted diet for the German POWs remained the same until one day in June when another conference of doctors was announced at which a special guest was to be present—the unnamed surgeon-major of all the POW hospitals and a professor at the Stalingrad outpatients hospital. The Russian guest understood German but addressed the Germans in English.

Aware of the importance the Russians put on Pavlovian dog experiments using food rewards and deprivations to condition and control the animals, the German doctors decided to convince the surgeon-general—in terms familiar to them—of the need for both parties to make certain changes in treatment, namely, so that the doctors could better heal their patients and, as a result, the Russians could thus have more Germans fit enough for forced labor. The head German physician opened the meeting: "We have called this conference at the suggestion of the political commissar in order to consider ways of reducing the high mortality rate among the cases in our hospital. I call on Dr. H to open the meeting."

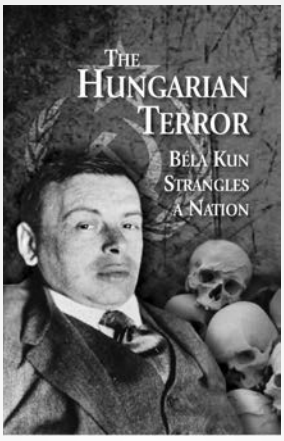
Dr. H opened the meeting by saying:

> There is no such thing as a hospital where nobody dies. There are very many serious cases in our hospital. Before we ask ourselves why a large number of these cases are not cured, we must ask the question: Why and how did these men fall ill? Only when that has been answered can we go on to ask: Is the treatment responsible for their deaths?
>
> The men in this hospital have fallen ill because they have been infected with typhus and dysentery and other intestinal diseases owing to the war and their imprisonment; they starved and froze, they could not endure the climate, they received food that was inadequate and to which they were not accustomed, they did not get enough vitamins, they had to housed in dark cellars and holes in the ground, they had no change of underwear and no clothes, it was impossible for them to keep themselves clean.
>
> Many of them had been wounded and the wounds would not heal; many of them had suffered frostbite that could not be treated, and there were many other deleterious factors at work. That is why the men of this hospital fell ill; that is why most of them must be considered serious cases, and that is why the majority of these serious cases will die.
>
> All these causes can be summed up in one word: war. The war is responsible for the high mortality among our sick, including those in this hospital.

Another German doctor followed with:

> You're only feeding death. You give the men so little to eat that they're dying and so that all the food you issue is wasted. Give double the quantity, and then you won't have any dead, but healthy workers.

The special guest at the meeting, the Russian professor and surgeon-major, was observed nodding his head in approval of what he was hearing. In a very short time after the conference, the German POWs and their doctors began to receive a much better diet. It was in fact the same diet that inmates of Soviet military hospitals were receiving. The daily calorie count soon attained 3,000. The reproaches for the former high mortality rate and poor treatment ended; the mortality rate gradually



The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation

Here is a short but powerful history of the brutal but little-known rule of Jewish Communist Béla Kun and his bloody henchmen in Hungary after World War I. Author Dr. Ed Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left in disarray after WWII, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and send him scurrying to Crimea with the blessing of Lenin. Many pictures of the perpetrators of the terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, $7. To get your copies of *The Hungarian Terror*, use the form on page 64 of this issue and return to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu., 9-4:30 PT to charge. If you would like to order more than 10, please call 202-547-5586 and leave a message.

fell to 0.1, which meant that 10 times fewer deaths were occurring in Dr. Dibold's hospital than in other Stalingrad POW hospitals and dramatically less than the 2% of their first months.

Based on a newfound mutual trust and respect, relations between the Russian and German military medical staffs now become quite cordial.

Then, in the autumn of 1943, Dibold's hospital personnel were ordered to prepare for another move that would take them out of Stalingrad for the first time since their captivity. The new destination was a hospital in the heart of ancient Russia in the vicinity of Vladimir, between Moscow and Gorky, near a settlement called Kameshkovo in an area dotted by small villages each with a bright white church. The countryside was quite rural and the inhabitants, especially the women, seemed almost untouched, despite 30 years of Bolshevism. Whenever these kindly women encountered a German, they would make the sign of the cross, give the stranger a friendly greeting, and ask is he was going to the church service.

The site of the hospital was not far from the old Vladimir Highroad, along which perhaps tens of thousands of exiles were marched to Siberia, followed by the Russian women who chose to share their fate. The same simple Christian women of the area who comforted the exiles on their journey were in 1945 greeting the German POWs and wishing them well.

Some of the last German POWs to die in the care of Dr. Dibold and his staff were buried in Kameshkovo. One such death was that of Dr. Richard Spieler, who, like some of his patients in the hospital, had survived typhus, typhoid and diphtheria before contracting his last fatal disease, poisoning from a suppurating rib. Penicillin could have saved him, but it was in very short supply.

Dr. Spieler was very popular among both the Russians and the Germans, so when he requested a Christian burial, no one objected. The Russians even participated in the ceremony presided over by a Pastor Vetter who read the Psalms of the Dead and Dr. Heinz Wiesbrock who gave the last blessing.

Dr. Dibold concluded by expressing his belief that Dr. Spieler's Christian burial service is also valid for all who fell in Stalingrad, in the steppe between the Don and the Volga, and for all the soldiers in the war for whom no Christian word had accompanied them to their final resting place. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Hans Dibold. *Doctor at Stalingrad: The Passion of a Captivity.* Hutchin- son of London, London, UK, 1958

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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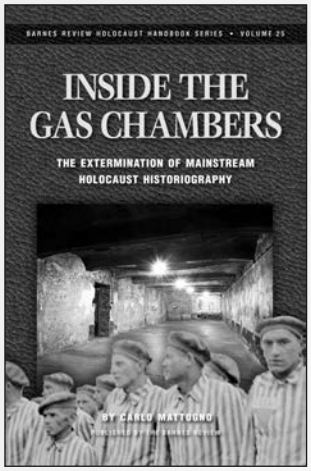
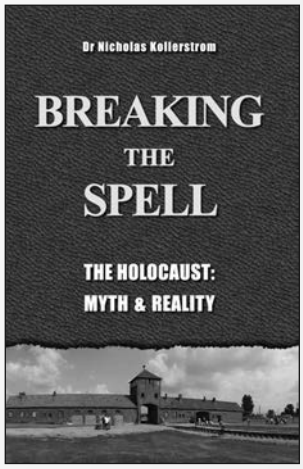
Two New Holocaust Blockbusters

Inside the Gas Chambers:
The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography


BARNES REVIEW HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES • VOLUME 25
INSIDE THE GAS CHAMBERS
THE EXTERMINATION OF MAINSTREAM HOLOCAUST HISTORIOGRAPHY
BY CARLO MATTOGNO

Since the early 1990s, critical historians have published a steadily growing number of carefully investigated studies on the so-called "holocaust." Hence the orthodox historians, usually paid by the government, were compelled to do something against the rising tide of Revisionist arguments. Therefore, after a conference had been held in Germany to discuss the matter, an anthology appeared in early 2011 under the aegis of the German historians Guenter Morsch and Bertrand Perz. It claims to refute the arguments of Revisionists. Indicative of this study is, however, that Revisionist arguments are basically ignored. Hardly any of the many Revisionist works which have appeared over the past 20 years is even mentioned. In *Inside the Gas Chambers*, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno mercilessly exposes the embarrassing superficiality and dogmatic ignorance of these historians. Over and over again it becomes clear that their claims are in part utterly unfounded or are frequently based on the distorted and disfigured use of sources. Based on his unparalleled knowledge of the source material, Mattogno aptly reduces the theses of the court historians to absurdity. By means of this book, mainstream holocaust historiography has suffered a defeat which comes close to its intellectual extermination—literally every alleged "homicidal gas chamber" is examined and refuted. Softcover, 267 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, #686, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust—Myth and Reality



In his new book *Breaking the Spell*, Dr. Kollerstrom shows that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. He juxtaposes the commonly accepted ideas about a Nazi extermination policy toward the Jews with a wide array of mostly unchallenged but usually unmentioned evidence pointing in a quite different direction: Zyklon B is a buzz word for the claimed Nazi mass murder, but all non-anecdotal evidence proves that this chemical was merely used as a pesticide in order to improve the health of inmates and reduce, not increase, camp mortality. The Auschwitz camp authorities kept meticulous records of who died in the camp and why. A statistical analysis of the data does not match the kind of data to be expected, if the widespread view of what transpired in that camp were true. The UK's intelligence decrypts prove that the German camp authorities were desperately trying to save the lives of inmates. Zyklon B applied in delousing chambers formed chemical compounds detectable to this day. No such compounds can be found, but ought to be expected in high levels, in the claimed homicidal gas chambers. "Six Million Jews threatened or killed" read 167 quotes from newspapers with that "news" spanning 1900 to 1945, with a peak after World War I! Germany has paid compensation to millions of Nazi victims, yet Israel has implicitly admitted that many million Jews survived the holocaust. A British archeological team looked for traces of the claimed 800,000 victims of the Treblinka camp—and came back empty-handed. The Auschwitz camp had these amenities for the inmates: a swimming pool, soccer games, a theater, a library, choirs, orchestras and a hospital with modern surgeries. Dr. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "Holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives and that this history is distorted, exaggerated and brazenly fraudulent. He asserts that this history is, in truth, a great lie that distorts our common perceived reality and misdirects human history to this very day. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these studies, which are in obvious, stark contrast to the widely accepted narrative, as a starting point for his own endeavor into the land of the taboo. After he published a brief paper summarizing what he thought the data forced him to conclude, he was thrown out of his college where he had been a member of staff for 11 years! Foreword by famed conspiracy researcher and Internet columnist Dr. James Fetzer. Softcover, 258 pages, #706, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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EVIDENCE OF EARHART AIRPLANE

Seventy-seven years ago, Amelia Earhart, her navigator, Fred Noonan, and her airplane "disappeared" over the southwestern Pacific Ocean. For the first time, physical evidence of the craft, a Lockheed Electra, appears to have been found and identified. A 19-x-23-inch piece of aluminum was found with rivet holes, which

Earhart and Lockheed Electra, c. 1937.

match exactly the location on Earhart's plane where such a "patch" was installed as a replacement for a window. The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery was responsible for the identification. The artifact was discovered on the Nikumaroro atoll, confirming the location of the downed flight which TBR reported in its September/October 2012 issue. The court historians still claim the two aviators died in the 1937 crash, but you can learn the surprising true story from us.

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MURDEROUS NEO-CONS

The infamous Project for a New American Century's war plan, "Rebuilding America's Defenses," takes on an even more sinister aspect in light of the Ebola fever ravaging Africa and being busily imported into America and Europe by Barack Obama and other New World Order lackeys. Page 60 of the Zionists' outline for conquering the world on behalf of Israel states: "[A]dvance forms of biological warfare that can target specific genotypes may transform biological warfare from the realm of terror to a politically useful tool." One of the NWO's major goals is to reduce the world's population by five-sixths. Of course, White people are prime targets, so that the Zionistas will be left with a pliable source of slave labor from the colored races. Another reason to stop the diabolical efforts of these madmen at the source.

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DAIRY CREAMERS TURN JEWS SOUR

Swiss retailer Migros got into hot water last October, when it was discovered that some of the collectible tops of their individual-portion coffee creamers were delivered to restaurants bearing images of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini (shown below). Collecting the peel-off lids, which depict any number of landscapes and portraits, is a popular Swiss activity. Migros in turn blamed its supplier, Karo Versand, but members of the once-Chosen Race still kvetched about the appearance of the Fuehrer at their breakfast table.

Dairy creamer cap with Hitler's picture.

"NAZI" ART REVIVAL

Hitler's "mug" delivered to your table with your mug of coffee may not be high art, but the works of Germans Karl Walther and sculptor Georg Kolbe are. They were favorites of the Fuehrer and are becoming favorites with art collectors, commanding high prices. The efforts of these and other "Nazi" artists are being recognized finally by a growing public as

Karlstor, Munich, painting by Karl Walther.

a superior alternative to the decadent "art" produced and promoted by Jews over the decades. According to a report in the *Washington Examiner*, the few dealers and auctioneers as yet willing to handle the increasing demand have put their finger on a driving cause: time. Says Dutch art dealer Marius Martens, "Almost 70 years after World War II, more and more people see this art from a purely historical perspective. . . . In the coming 10 years, everybody who lived in the war will die: this means that living-past will change into history." Get your piece of history now, before prices go up.

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CULTURAL DESTRUCTION

As if the worldwide drive to force sodomy onto society through state recognition of the falsely named "same-sex marriage" were not enough deviancy for the masses, the German *Ethikrat* ["Ethics Council"], created by Germany's parliament in 2007, is following the perverted principle to its logical conclusion. While there is—for the present—little likelihood that the *Bundestag* will act on the council's recommendation, nevertheless the group has advocated an expansion of the cultural freak shows foisted on families by claiming that "consensual sexual intercourse among adult siblings" should be decriminalized. "The enforced secrecy and even denial of their love is an infringement of their fundamental rights of freedom." Clearly, today's Germany is not that of 70 years ago. Back then, the National Socialists put such subversives in supervised work camps until they reformed.

DENMARK'S "LOST PRINCESS"

King Frederik VII was, in the 19th century, the last of his line to rule Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Although long claimed that Frederik left no heir, it turns out that he did have legitimate offspring—a daughter. (There was an illegitimate son by a servant.) Had the child been a boy, he would have been proclaimed as the long-sought heir, but a girl presented a crisis of state. Although not particularly problematic in Denmark, the Salic laws of succession permitted only men to rule in Schleswig-Holstein. Had the daughter been presented as heiress, a German-aided rebellion would have resulted in the southern lands. So Frederik conspired with Britain's (German) Queen Victoria to prevent that event, which would have given the Germans an Atlantic coastline. The daughter, originally called Mary, was placed with a Welsh family and consequently raised in a pub as Elizabeth Wynn. It was all for nought, though, as the duchies passed to Germany in 1864, anyhow. We know all this, thanks to the sleuthing of Mary/Elizabeth's great-granddaughter, 87-year-old Irene Lewis Ward. She has written a historical novel, *The Price of Peace—A Conspiracy of Silence*, and a new non-fiction work, *Piece by Piece—A Genealogical Jigsaw Puzzle*, about this thriller.

King Fredrik VII of Denmark and Queen Victoria worked in concert to keep Germany from acquiring a coastline.

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A DECADE OF INJUSTICE

Austrian Revisionist Wolfgang Froehlich has spent the last 10 years in prison, thanks to the juridical accomplices of the Holocaust industry. Although acquitted by a jury on all four legal counts of alleged thought crimes relating to Holo-hoax "minimalization," the jury nevertheless decided to find Froehlich "guilty" of "publicly [and] grossly presenting the Holocaust lie as harmless." For this heinous act, far worse than the rapes and murders committed against his countrymen by racially foreign "asylum seekers," he continues behind bars. Froehlich has filed numerous complaints with the courts and President of the Republic Dr. Heinz Fischer—all of whom make pathetic excuses as to why they will not enforce the national and international human rights laws which exonerate him and require his release from prison. The real reason, of course, is that these opportunistic politicians are more faithful to corrupt International Jewry than to the law, their land and their own people. Much courage, Herr Froehlich!

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JEWISH SPY DIES

On a more positive note, David Greenglass is finally dead at age 92. He was responsible, along with Julius and Ethel (his sister) Rosenberg, for passing nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union, enabling the Commies to develop an atomic weapon. Greenglass makes the other two look like nice guys, though. He ratted out his own sister with a perjurious statement at trial. By turning "state's evidence," the traitor saved his own skin and served a miniscule 10 years in prison. He claimed, altruistically of course, that he lied to keep his complicit wife out of prison and protect their two children. Greenglass was unrepentant to the end, once telling CBS, "As a spy who turned his family in . . . I don't care. I sleep well." He said their own "stupidity" killed the Rosenbergs, because they would not admit guilt and possibly receive only a prison sentence. Greenglass finally has received the eternal reward for his treason. This is another reminder to our readers to let your congressmen and senators know in no uncertain terms that Jonathan Pollard, whose treasonous acts were far worse, must die in prison.

Turncoat David Greenglass has died.

POLLARD HAS HEALTH PROBLEMS?

According to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, convicted spy for Israel Jonathan Pollard (shown above) allegedly passed out in his Butner, North Carolina, prison cell in early December after complaining of "severe pain" for weeks. Though Pollard's wife Esther says her husband has suffered for years from inadequate nutrition, Pollard has easily packed on 50 pounds since his 1986 conviction for passing thousands of U.S. state secrets to his Israeli handlers. We suspect that this is yet another ploy to gain sympathy and support for the unending effort by pro-Zionist politicians and lobbyists to have the worst spy in American history released before he pays his debt to society.

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BAGEL BACKGROUND

Apparently, there are many accounts of the origin of the bagel. One we like comes from the Poles. In 1683, the Ottomans besieged Vienna, Austria, for the second time. Their army comprised about 300,000 men. The Austrians and their allies possessed only 30,000-40,000 to defend the city, until Polish King Jan III Sobieski showed up with his young son and 18,000 cavalry, plus artillery. In the largest cavalry charge in history, Sobieski's men managed through grit and devotion to get to the top of the steep, nearby Kahlenberg. After effectively bombarding the Mohammedans, who did not believe anyone could get over the mountain, Sobieski scored a strategic victory.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49

Instead of charging with only 10% of his men as customary, he sent all 18,000 down the hill, terrifying the enemy, who believed they faced 10 times that number. The Ottomans were halfway down the Danube on the way back to Belgrade before they discovered their error. In thanksgiving, it is said, a Jewish baker invented the bread roll we know as a bagel, calling it a *Buegel* in German, meaning stirrup, to honor the courage of the liberators.

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POLITICAL HUMOR

The art gallery, "No Filters," in Moscow, Russia, has opened an exhibition of works by about 100 political cartoonists. Pictured here is nationalist Vladimir Putin spanking a misbehaving Barack Obama (below). The title (not shown) means

"Targeted Sanctions." According to Reason.com, another image depicts Putin pulling the—still misbehaving—Big O's ear, warning him not to touch the Ukraine again. In yet another, Putin pulls up in a tank and asks Obama and the Jewish president of Ukraine, who are cowering, clothed in peasant dresses like girls: "Hey, girls, have you seen any fascists here?"

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"NAZIS" ON SOCIAL SECURITY

The Zionistas have another burr under their saddle. It seems a massive 38 "suspected Nazi war criminals and SS guards," says Associated Press—out of the astronomical number of 66 altogether since 1979—were allowed to keep U.S. Social Security benefits they had *earned* through their own labor, in exchange for voluntary surrender of American citizenship and emigration to Europe. Many have died since, of course, but a few still live and receive payments. Apart from an alleged rocket scientist, the men seem to have been simple camp guards. But some in the federal government and too many among the Jewish community are in an uproar that anything at all was paid out. They are determined to impoverish the few remaining "evil Nazis," despite the fact that almost all those remaining are in their 90s. It will cost far less money and trouble to allow them an undisturbed natural death, but the Zionists spare no expense in defense of a principle.

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METEOROLOGICAL MARVELS

If you're tired of the local weather man getting the rain forecast wrong, maybe you should get an elephant. Scientists have long been puzzled as to why migrating elephants will suddenly change the direction of their movements. Speculating that the search for water outside of the rainy season in January to March might be a factor, researchers in Namibia tracked 14 herds over seven years, using GPS systems. It turns out that the pachyderms sense the location of rain, up to 150 miles away, and begin the move toward it. One investigator said, "We don't know if they can actually hear the thunder, or if they are detecting other low-frequency sounds generated by the storms that humans can't hear." It may also be that they smell the rain at great distances—or maybe they just "feel it in their bones."

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BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

World War II naval battles sometimes came quite close to the U.S. shore. In 1942, Germany's *U-576* submarine attacked Convoy KS-520, including 19 merchant ships bearing cargo for the American war effort, near Cape Hatteras, N.C. *U-576* sank the *Bluefields*, sailing under the Nicaraguan flag. U.S. Navy Kingfisher airplanes bombed the submarine, as merchant vessel *Unicoi* attacked with a deck gun. Both the *Bluefields* and *U-576* soon sank. While no one went down with the former, the Germans fared less well. Recent archaeological efforts by the U.S. government have now positively identified both ships' locations, lost for 72 years. The *Bluefields* provides potential for important research. The submarine, however, is a war grave under international law and afforded special protection. Both Germany and the U.S. have called for respect for the sea tomb of the dead sailors and warned that it should remain undisturbed.

PANTS UP, DON'T LOOT

The black hoodlums terrorizing Ferguson, Mo., have a slogan designed to falsify the truth about a policeman's self-defense shooting of Black criminal, Michael Brown, when the latter attacked him: "Hands up! Don't shoot!" *Peaceful* White protesters, shown above, came up with a response needing no comment.

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NATIONALIST NEWS

Nationalism is on the rise across Europe and elsewhere, terrifying the Zionist NWO hegemons. Here, some recent good news. The nationalist Jobbik party is now the second-largest party in Hungary after local elections, gaining control of 14 cities and towns and taking second place in 18 of 19 counties. In cities, the ongoing Gypsy problem, funded by the EU, was a contributing factor to positive change. Jobbik tells the mostly criminal Gypsies: "Follow our rules or leave town." In Germany, at least 4,000 right-wing nationalists demonstrated in Cologne against the Moslem invasion. Although marred by violence, the protest was a huge success. Only 1,500 had been expected. In a rare show of reason, the German courts rejected government efforts to stop controversial political advertising by the German National-Democratic Party (NPD). So it's o.k. to say, "Money for Grandma, not for Sinti & Roma [Gypsies]," and to depict Arabs on a flying carpet with the words, "Have a nice flight home!" Also permitted is the photo of an attractive Aryan woman with the slogan, "Maria instead of Sharia." Finally, Danish People's Party Member of Parliament Marie Krarup was fairly disgusted with the "multicultural" welcome imposed on her by naval regulations in New Zealand during a recent visit there. Even the all-White officers were forced to rub noses

with her, rather than shake hands, along with a host of other "grotesque" Maori rituals. European-civilized New Zealand is doomed, losing 50,000 to 80,000 Whites every year, who are replaced mostly by Asians. "Never let Denmark reach that stage," was her conclusion, stating, "Valdemar Roerdam wrote . . . that never can a people perish, if they do not will it."

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YES, UNICORNS ARE REAL

Unicorns are real but extinct these 10,000 years or so—maybe even 50,000 years, since that is the date of the most recent fossil. But they looked nothing like the horsey creature of medieval myth; known to science as Elasmotherium, this beast sported a six-foot-long horn on its

An artist's rendering of Elasmotherium.

forehead as big as a man. The creature itself, about 20 feet long, looked like, and was, a giant, woolly rhinoceros. Its ever-growing, high-crowned teeth were well adapted to a grassy diet, and this rhino weighed up to five tons—the largest rhino ever (although the related Indricotherium, or Baluchitherium, was far larger, being the largest land mammal ever).

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KHAZAR CAPITAL FOUND?

The Khazars were a Turkic race of nomads who lived and traveled throughout the rugged regions of southwest Asia during the eighth century A.D., and after the Second Arab-Khazar War, they claimed the small port city of Atil on the Caspian Sea as the capital of their empire. Atil became a major stopping point along the Silk Road. Partially due to the trade routes passing through it, Atil was a melting pot and became the home of Christians, Jews and Muslims. Sometime during the end of the 900s, disaster struck. Prince Svyatoslav I of Kiev attacked the wealthy city and left it in ruins—ruins that remained lost for more than 1,000 years. Because of its position on the Caspian Sea, it was assumed the city's remains were swept away, but in 2008 a Russian professor, Dmitry Vasilyev, found some eighth-century ruins along the northern end of the Caspian, which have tentatively been identified as the ruins of Atil, although scientists are still searching for Khazar inscriptions to confirm the theory.

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FRANCE INVADES ENGLAND

Everyone knows England has not been invaded since 1066; but everyone is wrong. "The whole land was covered with these limbs of the devil—like locusts, who assembled to blot out everything from the face of the Earth; for, running about with drawn swords and knives, they ransacked towns, houses, cemeteries and churches, robbing everyone, sparing neither women nor children." That is from contemporary chronicler Roger of Wendover, describing events in England during winter, 1215-16. "These limbs of the devil" were the troops of King John, engaged in a bitter civil war at the very end of the monarch's reign. This war witnessed the emergence of the Magna Carta; the death of John; a French invasion of England that was almost a second Norman Conquest; "King" Louis I ruling one-third of England for a year; an English naval victory that ranks with the defeat of the Spanish Armada; and a major formative period in the emergence of English national identity. Oh, and it may even provide the prototype for Robin Hood. Incidentally, Robin Hood did not rob the rich, he liberated money stolen from the poor by the filthy rich. Big difference.

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ARE BIRDS REALLY DINOSAURS?

Scientists have plenty of evidence that dinosaurs never actually died out—they just evolved into what we call birds. Here are six reasons to think so: 1) Archaeopteryx is generally recognized as the first true bird—but along with its feathers and wings and birdlike keel on its sternum, it retains a number of typically dinosaurian traits, such as teeth, a long bony tail, claws on its wings and dinosaurian feet, with a first digit that is offset like a human thumb rather than turned backward like modern birds. 2) Scientists found evidence that some dino dads guarded the egg nest, like many birds. 3) Soft tissue found in a tyrannosaurus leg bone from Montana contained collagen protein. Decoded, it was matched with collagen from 21 living animals. It lined up most closely with collagen from birds, not lizards. 4) Small size helped early birds to fly; and some dinosaurs were pre-adapted to become flying birds thanks to their small size. The remains of a bird-like, two-foot-long dino named *Mahakala omnogovae* were unearthed in the Gobi Desert. Small size was a common feature in dino lineages most closely aligned with birds. 5) A dinosaur, *Aerosteon riocoloradensis*, dug up in Argentina, has a typically birdlike breathing system called pneumatization, in which air sacs from the lungs invade the bones to lighten things up and function like bellows. 6) Velociraptor had feathers, as we know by the bumps on the forearm bone where feathers were attached. The same kind of bumps are seen in birds such as the turkey vulture.

Apostle John (left) and Marcion of Sinope are depicted in an 11th-century manuscript housed in the Morgan Library.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN BIBLE

In A.D. 140, Marcion of Sinope wrote the first Christian Bible. Jesus he called Isu Chrestos, but Marcion's Isu was a spirit who came to Earth to preach to mankind and was never born. It differs from the modern Bible in other ways; generally it is shorter. The Old Testament is not included, and most of the references to it are not included either. From the evidence we have, the Bible did not exist until Marcion wrote it. The Marcionites were celibate, vegetarian and prayed constantly. They believed that, being free of sin, they were above the "law of Moses," which they saw as a spiritual stumbling block. They regarded Yahweh as inferior to the God of Jesus.

The Habsburgs And the Great War

HISTORY IS WRITTEN BY THE VICTORS. This is nowhere clearer than in the almost total absence in history books of the Habsburg view of World War I—virtually unknown outside of Austria. We now seek to remedy a small part of that problem, drawing largely on German-language sources, including personal accounts by members of the Habsburg Imperial family.

By Ronald L. Ray

INTRODUCTION

To this day, nearly 40 years afterward, we still remember a curious fact from our school history textbook about World War I: the presentation of the emperor of Austria-Hungary, Franz Joseph, as an evil and despicable despot, who—as was also claimed about German Kaiser Wilhelm II—ostensibly oppressed and tyrannized his peoples. No proofs were provided, but it was alleged that this was the reason why the Entente powers, and later the United States, went to war against the Double Monarchy. Allied with this was a nearly total silence about the Austro-Hungarian Empire's activities during the Great War. We do not recall even a mention of Franz Joseph's successor, his great-nephew Kaiser Karl. Very strange, given that the nation's declaration of war against Serbia was the catalyst for a world conflagration.

But perhaps this fact arises from the same root cause as that of the "victors' history" of World War II: the long-standing effort to portray Germany as the source of all evil in the world and sole cause of both world wars. Thus, the Austrian historiographical *lacuna* continues to this day. After all, the Jews and Freemasons who control textbook publishing and the other mass media are the ideological heirs of the Jews and Freemasons who orchestrated two world wars in the quest for world government and rapacious profit, at the expense of the peoples of Europe.

FINDING THE TRUTH

So it was a great revelation to this author when, in the early 1990s while living in Salzburg, Austria, he came upon a wonderful picture-book about the "last Habsburg emperor," Karl I, who reigned in Hungary as Apostolic King Karl IV. The book, entitled *Kaiser Karl I—Ein Leben fuer den Frieden seiner Voelker* [*Kaiser Karl I: A Life for the Peace of His Peoples*] and written by Erich Feigl, is a fascinating array of hundreds of photographs, mostly unavailable elsewhere. But it likewise presents history heretofore nearly unknown.

Austria, of course, had its warmongers, just as did both the Entente and the other Central Powers. Chief among these was Gen. (later Field Marshal) Franz Conrad von Hoetzendorf, who was also chief of the general staff for a good part of the war. He had been agitating for a pre-emptive aggression against any number of enemies for years.

But it was a credit to the farsightedness and moral

sensibility of Emperor Franz Joseph and the heir-apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, that they held in check the belligerence of their subordinates until the assassination of the archduke finally required a stronger response. The elderly ruler had hoped, of course, to end his reign in peace. However, the belligerence of the irredentist Serbs and their backers in the Entente (most especially the Russians and French) crushed that possibility.[1] But let Empress Zita, the wife of Franz Joseph's successor in 1916, Emperor Karl, tell the story.

> Kaiser Karl could rightly and justly say of himself that, as bravely as he fought at the front as heir-apparent, he had not the least to do with this war—already for the reason that, as friend and student of Archduke and Heir-Apparent Franz Ferdinand, he was, like the latter himself, against the war as such.[2]
>
> Finally, the news of the partial mobilization reached us in Wartholz from Vienna. It is superfluous to say that we were convinced, and are convinced, of the justness of this step. Indeed, we fought, as the ones attacked, for survival, for the continuance of our homeland. Austria-Hungary bore no guilt for the impending armed conflict. I know that Kaiser Franz Joseph was convinced from the beginning that his monarchy could come through this armed conflict only with the greatest sacrifices . . . but, as stated, under the circumstances of the time, it was about the survival of our beloved fatherland, which, despite all defects which certainly clung to it, nevertheless displayed the image of a force for order [*Ordnungsmacht*], built on justice and tolerance, that embodied European character and culture like no other state.
>
> For all that, the declaration of war hit us hard.[3]

We have no intention of describing every aspect of the ensuing world war. Others have done that for us. But we will do well to understand the guiding intentions and efforts of the rulers of Austria-Hungary and the Habsburg crown lands, if we want true history. It should be clear that, in part because of age and soon-failing health (no doubt brought on by the heartbreak and strain of European war), Franz Joseph was increasingly dependent on the decision-making of his general staff and German allies. Rather, because he is so forgotten, we focus now exclusively on Karl.

While still heir-apparent in 1914, Archduke Karl, like his great-uncle, the emperor, foresaw the coming devastation and likely dissolution of the Habsburgs' multi-ethnic state, with all the horrific consequences that these

Above, a 1911 wedding photo of Karl I (then an archduke of Austria) and Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma (Zita Maria delle Grazie Adelgonda Micaela Raffaela Gabriella Giuseppina Antonia Luisa Agnese). After the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Karl became the presumptive heir to the aging Joseph I, who died in 1916. That year, Karl and Zita were crowned in Budapest as the apostolic king and queen of Hungary. After Austria was defeated in 1918, the pair was deposed and the Habsburg empire was broken apart. Fearing that they might end up like his Romanov relatives in Russia, George V of England arranged for the couple to be escorted to Switzerland. Karl did attempt to regain power several times, but his efforts failed and, in 1922, he died of pneumonia on the isolated Portuguese island of Madeira at the age of 34. In 2004, he was beatified by the Catholic Church. Zita, however, lived a long life. Born in 1892, she died in 1989 in Switzerland at the age of 96.

brought in 1918. Kaiserin Zita again:

> The people certainly had good reason for a joyful disposition [at the outbreak of war]. . . . For years, we were exposed only to provocations; always it meant only giving in, to calm the enemy, to appease. It was touching to see what love and enthusiasm for the great homeland then broke forth . . . finally to see the provocations of the Serbs thus answered. . . .
>
> For us, it was quite otherwise. One saw further, thought further, carried incomparably different responsibility. Archduke Karl particularly: I constantly had the feeling near him, [as though] he saw the jubilant crowd already so, as they would have to be in a short time, how it undeniably had to happen in consequence of the war: careworn, impoverished, wounded, dead. . . .
>
> I recall very exactly [what] Archduke Karl told me at that time: "I am truly indeed an officer in body and soul, but I do not understand how the people, who see their relatives go off to the war, can be so enthusiastic."[4]

Kaiserin Zita

So why, then, go to war? Even for Zita, it was something inexplicable. Extreme nationalistic forces drove things, perhaps, but ultimately it was part of the "puzzle of creation," she said. The Serbian problem was only the catalyst.

Apart from the academic schooling of a future monarch, Archduke Karl had a thorough military formation, up to and including battalion commander. While Archduke Franz Ferdinand had a preference for the navy, Karl favored the fledgling Austrian air force. Nevertheless, he was also an accomplished leader of infantry and cavalry, decisively proving his abilities as corps commander (a position on which he insisted) on the Isonzo front in Italy and against Romania. It was, in fact, Archduke Karl, and not German Col.-Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, who with his men forced the Romanians to capitulate.

Karl differed from most of the commanding generals of the German and Austrian armies. He insisted, more than once at great risk of his life, on being present at the front, in the trenches and artillery batteries, to see situations firsthand. This brought him unique insights—and into conflict with the "victory at any price" types, like Ludendorff and Hindenburg, who sat safely hundreds of miles away, or even Austria's Conrad, ordering massive numbers of men to their deaths to no purpose.

Once he became emperor, Karl continued his battlefront visits and was the only ruler of one of the Great Powers to do so. He also then possessed the freedom as supreme commander of the Austro-Hungarian forces to initiate corrective actions, like sacking Conrad and Archduke Friedrich von Habsburg-Teschen, and introducing technological and tactical changes.

But even as a corps commander, Karl instituted humane reforms and restraint of excessive zeal and the cruelties of war:

> Our precious manpower is to be conserved. It is better that an attack lasts longer [and] leads with smaller losses to the goal, than that it be carried out in a short time and cost heavy losses of one's own. The proper leader must not let himself be blinded by quick success; he must also be mindful of the full tactical readiness of his troops in future.[5]

The young general also insisted on restraining pursuit of the fleeing enemy to save the strength of the troops, quarter for surrendering troops, prohibition of plundering and theft, and—as "holiest duty"—best possible care of enemy wounded.

KAISER AND KING OVER MANY NATIONS

When Karl ascended the throne of his fathers in late 1916, he had mapped out already plans for change in both internal affairs and the prosecution of the war:

> My aim was concentrated from the beginning, yes, even before the beginning of my reign, upon two chief points: peace internally and peace externally. . . .
>
> The external peace was frustrated by Italy's insatiability—no emperor of Austria could, unconquered, surrender Austria's single large harbor—Triest—to the Italians.
>
> The internal peace was frustrated by the immeasurably stupid attitude of ruling cliques of Germans and Hungarians. One could solve the Austrian question in two ways: either parliamentarily or through a *coup d'état*. The first was impossible with the Hungarian gen-

try-parliament and the never-working Austrian imperial council; and for the latter, the army was lacking, which was abroad in the field and also, already at the end of 1916, was no longer the old, reliable instrument, as [it was] before 1914. . . .

Under 'solution of the Austrian question,' I can only think of a federalistic solution, in which each people has equal rights and is free, and only the absolutely necessary framework [*Klammern*]—army, foreign affairs, commerce—is present for the common life of the peoples. This is the historical evolution and accords with the old traditions of our House.[6]

To alleviate the increasingly dire situation of his peoples at home resulting from the war, and to end the ongoing mass destruction of human lives on the battlefront ("No man can answer for that any longer. I will make an end!"[7]), Kaiser Karl began secret, later open, talks through intermediaries—such as Zita's brothers, Sixtus and Xaver, and other family members—aimed at achieving a negotiated separate peace: a project doomed to failure by the avarice of Italy, as noted above. The Habsburg emperor also sought by an earlier peace to preserve the empire from the growing danger of international Communism, to avoid the devastating effects of the United States entering the war, and to follow the requests of Pope Benedict XV for an end to the civilization-destroying hostilities.

Wartime Austria-Hungary maintained many positive aspects, though. The empire was on the leading edge of industrial innovation, despite insufficient raw materials. Artistic activities continued to flourish. Along with Germany and Switzerland, Austria-Hungary was far in advance of the rest of the world as a *Sozialstaat*, having begun in the late 1800s to address the critical societal issues of the Industrial Revolution. Rights of workers, income and housing issues, protections for women and children, and more were addressed willingly by the Habsburgs, following Catholic social teaching.

Karl and Zita were constantly among the peoples over whom God had placed them as rulers. They saw firsthand the plight of all. As the Habsburg men battled the enemy in the field, the Habsburg women, including the empress, not only led relief efforts, but worked willingly in hospitals and soup kitchens filled with sick, maimed and injured soldiers and refugees.

Deeply troubled by the societal ills unleashed by a war he did not create, Karl established a "Ministry of Peace" to further address social concerns. Protections he established for property tenants exist to this day. And he was the first in the world to establish a national system for health insurance and health care.

Prescient Habsburg

While perhaps not so extraordinary as the prediction of one's own murder (see page 57), the young Archduke Karl showed at least a remarkable insight into the foolhardy future of a "multicultural" Europe in a letter to his beloved wife, shortly after the outbreak of war.

October 16, 1914

Dearest "Pusserl"!

I have indeed heard your sweet voice, and I am so happy for that.

I can also tell you a few things.

As for what concerns the situation, it is not at all as rosy for the Germans as one believes. Near Warsaw, it does not go well for them at all. The whole thing is that the Russians have 250,000 more men than we, and so long as the war in France is not finished, and the Germans transfer over more forces, a great success is excluded.

The people at home still always believe that a great battle is finished in a few days, as formerly at Koeniggraetz. But today the battles last for weeks and weeks, as now in France.

I hope now soon, that the French and English will receive powerful blows, so that our troops will finally be rewarded for their bravery and effort, and be able to achieve victory. Already, heavy Japanese artillery, with a Japanese team, is being transported [for use] against us. The Portuguese will declare war against us and Germany in the next days—such stupid beasts.

I must say, we are at war with all the riff-raff of the world.

With the French are fighting Negroes who, however, are so evil, that even their own White soldiers are afraid of them. The English, too, have all such peoples possible in their armies.

I only hope that all these savages will then turn against the peoples who have driven them into this war.

I love you much, my little darling, and I embrace you with my whole heart.

Your

"Charlie" [*Karlicku*]

Tell nothing of the Germans, of the Japanese and Portuguese!

[From *Kaiser Karl I*, by Erich Feigl]

Kaiser Karl established a legal framework in 1918 to enable the peaceful achievement of independence for the nationalities of the empire—an effort cut short by the socialist revolution which caused his exile.

And from that exile in 1920, Karl von Oesterreich—Charles of Austria—the last Catholic emperor, provided an overview of events we would do well to ponder.

> I believe I have proven, through this portrayal of the facts [in his memoirs—Ed.], what I asserted right at the beginning: that in the short time of two years, domestic peace could not be established, and that also peace abroad was doomed to failure by Italy's hatred.
>
> But nevertheless, one had to work without rest, in order, in spite of that, perhaps to achieve the goal. Indeed, the peoples had the right to demand that no means be left untried—even when, misled by unscrupulous demagogues, they did not recognize this, the only path to their welfare.
>
> The great mass of the people runs after the screamers; the tranquil politician and, above all, the emperor responsible to God for his peoples, must then walk in the ways they consider right, and not allow themselves to be influenced by such vacillating popular opinion. After a certain time, insight comes to the people, as well, and the popular fury turns then against the opportunistic politicians [*Conjunkturpolitiker*], whom the masses had at first blindly followed. . . .
>
> My work for peace certainly was not for nothing. That today Austria is more cherished and loved in all Europe than Germany is—at the moment not conceded by the world—nevertheless the reward of my efforts. Domestic peace will also come!
>
> The temporary separation of the peoples was necessary, because, without heavy shocks, never could the so lamentable fatalism have been cleared away. From within, only solutions of details of the great problems—limited by the black-yellow [Austrian] and red-white-green [Hungarian] boundary markers—would have arisen, which never would have contributed to the satisfaction of the nations, but rather merely given rise to ever new irredentist movements.
>
> So today, however, the peoples can enjoy to the full their national intoxication, in order then, sobered by the iron necessity of profitable, centuries-old relationships, to move once again into the old and venerable, but more cozily established, house.[8] ✦

CORONATION IN BUDAPEST, 1916: Shown, left to right, are His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Kaiser Karl, Archduke Otto (who died in 2004 at the age of 98) and Kaiserin Zita in their Hungarian coronation regalia.

SOURCES:

Clark, Christopher, *The Sleepwalkers*, New York, HarperCollins Publishers, 2013.

Feigl, Erich, *Kaiser Karl I—Ein Leben fuer den Frieden seiner Voelker*, Vienna—Munich, Amalthea Verlag, 1990.

QuickiWiki, Oesterreich-Ungarns Heer im Ersten Weltkrieg, www.quickiwiki.com/de/Österreich-Ungarns_Heer_im_Ersten_Weltkrieg.

ENDNOTES:

1 Compare also, Christopher Clark, *The Sleepwalkers* [available from TBR], for a very balanced view of events leading to the outbreak of war, particularly, in reference to our topic, pp. 391-403.

2 "*Gegen den Krieg als solchen*" Because of the ambiguity of the passage in German, we have preferred a literal translation, although it bears equally the interpretation of "against war, as such." Read in light of Karl's views about the actual war, it suggests strongly that both he and Franz Ferdinand had recognized the utter insanity of modern "total warfare" long before the entire European continent was plunged into death and desolation in 1914.

3 Kaiserin (Empress) Zita, cited by Erich Feigl, *Kaiser Karl I—Ein Leben fuer den Frieden seiner Voelker*, p. 54.

4 *Ibid.*, p. 56.

5 Archduke Karl, handwritten orders as corps commander, XX Corps, cited by Feigl, *op. cit.*, p. 78.

6 Kaiser Karl, manuscript memoirs composed in Swiss exile, 1919-1921, cited by Feigl, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

7 Kaiser Karl, cited by Feigl, p. 126. Space does not permit us to quote here the heart-rending accounts of the Austrian emperor from the battlefields and hospitals. Likewise, we must pass over the betrayal of Austria by Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, as well as by the German high command's crazed insistence on "victorious peace," followed by a sudden collapse of will leading to capitulation.

8 Kaiser Karl, Sept. 8, 1920, cited by Feigl, *op. cit.*, p. 254.

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Archduke Predicted Own Murder

Some have claimed that Archduke Franz Ferdinand had a premonition or dream of his own death shortly before he was murdered in Sarajevo. Whether that is true or not, it is a fact that he was well informed about any number of plots on his life. One of the best-kept secrets in Austria-Hungary was the effectiveness of secret intelligence operatives who answered only to the emperor or heir-apparent. The Habsburgs were thus knowledgeable of traitorous doings even among the highest imperial officials and were conscious of the Freemasonic rot, which was poisoning the empire from within, just as the same secret societies were attacking the Catholic realm from without. Empress Zita alludes oblique- ly to this great conspiracy at the conclusion of her own first-hand account of a most intriguing episode as related in the book *Kaiser Karl I* by Erich Feigl:

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

"A frightfully somber, deadly serious picture arose one evening in the course of an invitation to the Upper Belve- dere. Already during the meal, in the circle of only a few—apart from the two of us, only Franz Ferdinand's children were present—the strange mood of the heir-apparent struck us; it seemed to be concentrated upon something in particular.

"As the Duchess of Hohenberg [Franz Ferdinand's wife, Sophie—Ed.] led out the children, in order to put them to bed, Franz Ferdinand said after a short silence: 'I must communicate something to you [both] . . . I . . . I will soon be murdered!'

"The archduke and heir-apparent had spoken softly, but completely clearly. A misunderstanding was excluded. We both looked at Franz Ferdinand, horrified, even shocked. Finally, as though he wanted to break the spell of what was just heard, as though he wanted to annul the absurdity of what was spoken by means of an absurd refutation, Archduke Karl said: 'But Uncle, that certainly is not possible! And after all, who would want to commit such a crime!'

"Although only Karl had spoken, the heir-apparent directed the answer, strangely authoritarian, to both of us: 'Do not contradict me! I know it quite certainly. In a few months already, I will be murdered!'

"Into the seconds of silence which now followed, the heir-apparent said, with a clear, matter-of-fact voice: 'Karl . . . certain papers lie in a locked box for you. They pertain only to you; take them for yourself after my death. They are plans, thoughts, notions . . . perhaps they will be of use to you. As you [both] know, everything is prepared in Artstetten; the vault awaits. Soon I will be brought there.'

"Just as we had recovered from our scare and wanted to try to talk him out of what he obviously considered certain knowledge, one heard from outside that the Duchess of Hohenberg was returning again. Archduke Franz Ferdinand said then quickly, 'And now we will speak no more of it. I do not want Sophie to become sad.'

"It was the second time already that Franz Ferdinand spoke of Artstetten and the family vault prepared there. But Uncle Franz Ferdinand clearly had grounds to believe also what he said to us. Very grave threats had come from extreme nationalistic and anarchistic groups. . . . In any event, the masterminds were as much known as unreachable. They lost themselves in the twilight, not to say, in the political half-world between Turin, Paris and Scotland—dwelt also in Belgrade.[1] It was already certain at that time that, should an attack be carried out, the assassins would be merely unknowing tools of a far greater organization, agents carrying out [directives] in the hands of a 'big Brother.'[2]

"The days in Sarajevo came a few months later. We know, too, that Sophie did not have the intention at all of coming along to these maneuvers—that she ultimately only did it because the worry about the life of her husband pressed her to do it." ✦

—Empress Zita

ENDNOTES:

1 All locations of major headquarters of Grand Orient, Grand Lodge and Black Hand Freemasonry.

2 *Grossen Bruders*—A double-entendre seems present here, playing off the additional meaning of a high-ranking fellow-Mason.

Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

The Hitler-Feder Money System

By Cassian D'Ornellas

The Soviet Republic of Munich was led by the Jews Liebknecht, Luxemburg and Eisner. Following its liberation from the Communists, an inquiry commission in the 2nd Infantry Regiment, to which Hitler belonged, was set up to monitor revolutionary activities. After a few weeks he received orders to attend a course of Red lectures that was given to members of the army. Previously, Hitler did not recognize the difference between two types of capital, that is, capital as the product of creative labor and capital resulting from financial speculation. It was not until he heard a lecture given by Gottfried Feder that he came to understand the difference between the two types of capital formation:

> For the first time in my life I heard a discussion that dealt with the principles of stock-exchange capital, and capital which was used for loan activities. . . . To my mind, Feder's merit consisted of the ruthless and trenchant way in which he described the double character of the capital engaged in stock-exchange and loan transactions, laying bare the fact that this capital is ever and always dependent on the payment of interest.[1]
>
> "The payment of interest" are very important words. It means the bankers' way of enriching themselves through bankers' capitalism or usury, if you wish. When I heard Gottfried Feder's first lecture on the "The Abolition of Interest Servitude," I understood immediately that here was a truth of transcendental importance for the future of the German people."[2]

GIANTS OF BANKING: Hjalmar Schacht, Benjamin Strong, Montagu Norman and Charles Rist in front of the New York Federal Reserve in 1927.

In other words, Hitler was determined to put an end to the bankers' schemes of enriching themselves at the expense of the workers: of stock market speculation and loan activities through the creation of debt, by arrogating unto themselves the right to issue currency, like parasites living on the backs of the workers, devouring their wealth which they had created by their hard work and productive labor, while the bankers and the stock market speculators did no work to earn their living.

He went on to say:

Hitler notably revived the German economy by launching a vast program of highway construction, among other notable infrastructure improvements across Germany. In this German Federal Archive photo, Adolf Hitler is shown breaking ground in April 1938 on a new autobahn at Wals-Siezenheim. At left is shown Dr. Fritz Todt, the inspector general for German roadways. This picture begs the question: "Where, Mr. Obama, are all those 'shovel-ready jobs' you promised America?" PHOTO: WIKIPEDIA

> The struggle against international finance capital and loan-capital has become one of the most important points in the program on which the German nation has based its fight for economic freedom and independence.[3] I clearly saw what was developing in Germany, and I realized that the stiffest fight we would have to wage would not be against the enemy nations but against international capital.[4]

That is to say, Hitler foresaw the Jewish bankers' war against Germany and that war was World War II in which the bankers would use gentile nations and gentile troops to fight and die for them. And this was possible because they controlled the governments of those gentile nations, which had powerful armies, such as Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Quigley has shown the plan of the international bankers is to dominate the political and monetary systems of every nation in the world as follows: "The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudal fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank of International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks, which were themselves private corporations. Each central bank, in the hands of men like Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Charles Risk of the Bank of France and Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank, sought to dominate its government by its ability to control treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians by subsequent rewards in the business world."[5]

When Hitler became chancellor of Germany, he immediately set about to create his own monetary system. At this time, the inflation brought about by the bankers was ravishing Germany, as explained above. The basis of his monetary system was stated by Hitler as follows:

> We were not foolish enough to try to make a currency backed by gold, of which we had none, but for every mark that was issued we required the equivalent of a mark's worth of work done or goods produced. . . . We laugh at the time our national financiers held the view that the value of a currency is regulated by the gold and securities lying in the vaults of a state bank.[6]

Gottfried Feder, Adolf Hitler's financial mentor and monetary genius.

He adopted Feder's plan of money creation by the state rather than through private banks. The basis of Feder's idea was that the state should create and control its money supply through a nationalized central bank rather than have money created by privately owned banks, to whom interest would have to be paid. From this view derived the conclusion that finance had enslaved the population by usurping the nation's control of money.[7]

Hitler began with a massive program of public works, like flood control projects, the repair of public and private buildings, the construction of new buildings and roads such as the autobahns, the construction of bridges, canals, port facilities and so on. The projected cost was fixed at 1 billion units of national currency, that is, 1 billion bills of non-inflationary exchange, called Labor Treasury Certificates, or MEFOs for short.[8]

Since it was not borrowed from the banks, it was, therefore, debt free. And because its value was fixed, it was non-inflationary. Millions of unemployed workers were put to work on these projects and paid with MEFOs, which they spent to purchase goods and services, and these bills circulated as money. Hitler established a state-owned central bank, outlawing the privately owned Reichsbank that had formerly issued inflationary marks.[9]

Hence all government debt to the bankers was abolished, leaving the German people free of debt, that is, there was no national debt.[10] Within two years the unemployment situation had been solved, inflation was abolished, Germany had a stable currency, it was solidly on its feet, and its people were enjoying a prosperity far beyond anything they had previously known, to the extent that any German, even the poorest, could afford to buy an automobile called the Volkswagen, meaning the people's car. Within four short years Germany became the strongest economy in Europe, at a time when most of the world was in the throes of a devastating economic depression, the worst the world had ever seen, with massive unemployment, deliberately brought about by the greed of the Wall Street Jewish bankers—the owners of the Federal Reserve System—who increased the interest rate, making money more difficult to borrow and hence producing the opposite effect to inflation.[11]

Max Warburg, the Jewish banker, was director of the Reichsbank at this time. It was the massive hyperinflation, created by the Reichsbank, and its disastrous economic consequences for Germany, resulting in the terrible suffering of the German people, that brought Hitler to power, when he promised the German people that he would bring an end to their suffering, and which he did in very short order. His success, that is, the success of his monetary system, frightened the international Jewish bankers, and caused them to declare war on Hitler in 1933.[12]

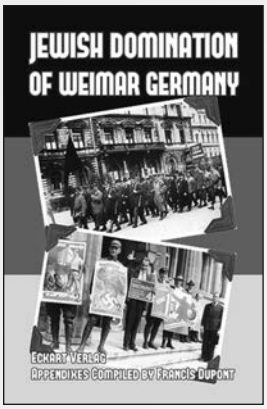
Thus, it was not Hitler who declared war on the other nations, as we are made to believe by the mass media, it was the Jews who declared war on him, using the gentile nations they controlled to do their bidding. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Mein Kampf*, *op. cit.*, 135.
2 *Ibid.*, 138.
3 *Ibid.*
4 *Ibid.*
5 Quigley, Carol, *Tragedy and Hope; A History of the World in Our Time*, 1966, 324. Quoted from the World Traveller, online.
6 "Hitler's Monetary System," www.Rense.com, citing C.C. Veith, in *Citadels of Chaos*, Meador, 1949.
7 Feder, Gottfried, *The Program of the NSDAP, the National Socialist German Workers Party, and Its General Conceptions*, translated by E.T.S. Dugdale, first published Munich, 1932 by Chris Ether Verlag, 1980 edition by B Publications, 95 a Chester Road East, Shotton, Wales, p 19.
8 Ellen Hodgson Brown, *Web of Debt: The Truth About Our Money System and How We Can Break Free*, Third Milennium Press, Baton, Rouge, LA, 230.
9 Feder, *op. cit.*, 30.
10 *Ibid.*, 21-3.0
11 Ellen Hodgson Brown, *op. cit.*, 230.
12 *The Daily Express*, Friday, March 24, 1933, "Judea Declares War on Germany, Jews of All the World Unite in Action," 1.

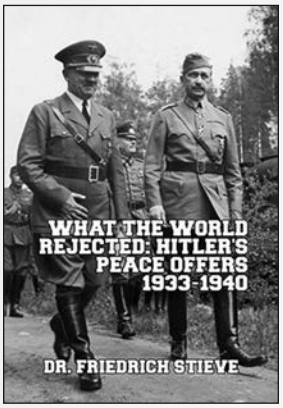
Cassian D'Ornellas is a retired Canadian biology teacher who has compiled a politically incorrect study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR is serializing these writings in this and other issues.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany



This book was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, authors Eckart Verlag and Francis Dupont list the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater and the communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: the measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement, whereby the Nazi government and the World Zionist movement worked to help create the state of Israel; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and a series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, $14 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

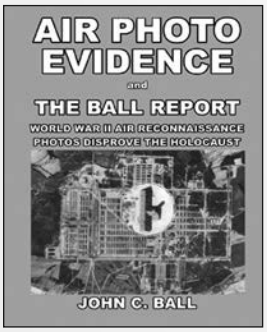
What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers



By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers every time. The author lists all of Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his first offer of May 17, 1933, his second offer of Dec. 18, 1933, his third offer of May 21, 1935, his fourth offer of March 31, 1936, his fifth offer of Sept. 30, 1938, his sixth offer of Dec. 6, 1938, his seventh offer of late 1939 to Poland to settle the Danzig Corridor issue peacefully and, finally, his offer of world peace on Oct. 6, 1939, just over a month after Britain and France had declared war on Germany for invading Poland. Includes: "A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," July 1940, by Adolf Hitler; "Hitler's Political Testament," April 1945; Hermann Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill, Nuremberg, October 1946," and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Softcover, 93 pages, #693, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Air Photo Evidence & The Ball Report

World War II Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust



By John C. Ball. The author, a professional air photo interpreter, obtained access to the U.S. National Archives' collection of air reconnaissance photographs from World War II after they were declassified and made available to the public. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz demonstrate there were no "gas chambers" as claimed by postwar propaganda; alleged "gas chambers" were open to public view from nearby civilian houses and farms; Auschwitz was a massive industrial area and nothing else; there were no "burning pits," "continuously smoking chimneys," or any other of the ridiculous claims made by "survivors" and others; no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" in the places where later propaganda claimed they were; and, by using highly enlarged photographic copies, the book shows how copies of some of the pictures released in the 1990s were amateurishly altered with black marker pens to depict "prisoners," "gas chambers," "fences" to try to bolster postwar claims. This new edition also contains the 16-page "Ball Report," which consists of the author's detailed illustrative sketches made from his extensive study of the wartime air reconnaissance photo records, showing the exact layout of many of the camps, and the impossibility of "gas chambers" and other claims of "mass murder." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LAUDING HITLER

Dear BARNES REVIEW, I enjoy your magazine because of the varied content, but you consistently depict Adolf Hitler as a man absent of any flaws. Is it possible that he had no peccadilloes?

JERRY MARTIN
Ohio

[It is TBR's opinion that if you want to see scads of negative information on Hitler, just turn on your TV or pick up any mainstream history magazine. We guarantee you will find a program or an article making wildly spurious claims about Adolf Hitler. However, just as we were putting this issue together, we got this email from Australian Revisionist Fredrick Töben about a related matter. Here is what Töben said about Hitler: "I have now concluded that Adolf Hitler was the 20th century's greatest freedom fighter exactly because he fought the Talmudic-Communist-atheistic inspired Zio-revolution. For him there was to be development, beyond any impulses emanating from Jerusalem. These impulses are still there, waiting to replace the dying embers of Western civilization. Had Hitler lived, I argue the world would be a much better place."

Till the end, Adolf Hitler was the greatest defender of Western culture in modern history. Some, like Savitri Devi, even thought he was sent by Providence. Why would we waste ink defaming such a man? TBR stands by its reporting on the life of Hitler and does not plan to change. You'll not find that propaganda in TBR. —WILLIS CARTO, TBR publisher.]

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GREAT BOOK ON HITLER

I wanted to write and personally thank you for helping to make the publishing of *Hitler Democrat* possible. It is a wonderful and vital work. As far as I know, this is the greatest book about Adolf Hitler ever published and it is imperative we get this book into as many hands as possible. *Hitler Democrat* puts tears in my eyes, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for bringing this book to our people.

I thus heartily urge all TBR subscribers to obtain without delay a copy of this book to not only educate yourself about this great man who has been so wrongly maligned by the ignorant and the malicious, but that you furthermore expose the truth to others. There is no greater hero to those of us who have fought the Jewish domination of this world, and there is no greater hero who deserves our courage, honor and our love than this man. It is he and he alone who the Zionists hate the most. The sooner we get the truth out about Hitler, the sooner Jewish power will collapse.

REV. MATT HALE
Colorado

[Readers can purchase a copy of *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 557 pages) for themselves or as gifts for $25 each copy plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Send your payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You'll also find it at www.barnesreview.com.—Ed.]

***

ERICH PRIEBKE SPEAKS

The TBR issue of November/December 2014 was excellent as always. The article "'Ardeatine Assassin' Sets the Record Straight" [about WWII German Capt. Erich Priebke] was most interesting and informative. On my father's side, my ancestors immigrated to America from Stuttgart, Germany, in 1752, and my mother's ancestors came to America from Rhineland, Germany, in 1650. I am sick and tired of those who keep defaming the German people, Adolf Hitler and the German military, beginning with World War I to the present day. You tell the truth about Germany and its people in TBR. There were other great articles in that issue as well.

Keep telling the truth and keep up the good work.

RAY DIVELY
Pennsylvania

***

STOP THE PERSECUTION

Kudos on the November/December 2014 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW. It is high time the mainstream stops the persecution of Germany and Germans. Unfortunately, the Zionist-controlled press continues to make money from the persecution of people. Will this ever stop? In my own community, people of German origin are still looked upon as inheritors of the Jewish propaganda against them, though it is approaching 80 years and counting. It seems people only remember "Hogan's Heroes" and other nonsensical claptrap that the Jewish media continues to spew.

On another note, I am a collector of antique padlocks—a strange hobby, admittedly. About 10 years ago I got a phone call from a Julius Goldberg, the president of the Holocaust Museum in Reno, Nevada. He got my number from an antiques directory. He wanted to purchase "concentration camp padlocks" to display in his museum. I sensed a scam going on, and I told him there were no such things as concentration camp padlocks. But I did tell him I had a number of pre-WWII padlocks that were used in Germany during the war.

He did not want these, and was very disappointed that I did not have "genuine" concentration camp padlocks.

I realized at this time he was a showman. What he really wanted were padlocks with skulls and crossbones on them!

What a clown—but a dangerous one.

DAN ZOL
Via email

***

STOP ATTACKING OLD TESTAMENT

I received the November/December issue and have grown concerned with what I see as the continued ridicule of the Old Testament of the Holy Bible in your publication. I request that in the future you refrain from allowing the publication of articles and book reviews that appear to ridicule many people's religious faith. The latest attempt to discredit the Old Testament is found on page 47 of the aforementioned issue by a Japanese gentleman giving a favorable review to TBR assistant editor John Tiffany's book, *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament*. Mr. Tiffany is certainly entitled to his own opinions, but your publication should not serve as a conduit through which he is able to spew forth his unbelief in a book that many of your subscribers believe to be scripture. In my opin-

ion, this goes beyond your stated mission "to bring history into accord with the facts." I always thought that meant secular and not religious history . . . and certainly not tampering with a book of scripture revered by millions. . . . I say these things in the name of Jesus Christ.

GARY D. UTTER
Arkansas

* * *

HOLD FAST IN THE BATTLE

Your magazine is much appreciated. Slowly the mainstream media and academia, I've noticed, acknowledge the truth of at least some of your articles. (I wish they had the guts to admit the truth about more of them, as I am sure you do as well.) Thanks also for holding fast in the battle for truth—and you can quote me on that!

JAMES MYERS
Via email

* * *

HATES PUTIN—A LOT

I am sorry I subscribed to your magazine for so long. I was a fool. You dared to write on page 3 of the September/October 2014 issue under the picture of Vladimir Putin that he is a "thoughtful and cautious leader." And this after his blatant invasion of Ukraine? You also say that Putin "desires peace." Really? Remove me from your subscription list immediately!

NESTOR POPOWYCH
Illinois

[We hate to lose you, Mr. Popowych, but we would have expected more from a TBR subscriber. Russian troops never invaded Ukraine. Putin did support those who rose up against the genocidal puppet regime of Petro Poroschenko (a pro-Israeli politician) after the democratically elected president, Viktor Yanukovich (a pro-Russian politician), was ousted in a CIA-orchestrated coup. Putin did not get get involved until depradations were systematically inflicted upon the ethnically Russian people of the Crimean region and the people there asked for his protection. For more on Ukraine, see the article starting on page 36 of this issue of TBR.—Ed.]

* * *

A PIECE OF CHEESECAKE

Your story, "Rothschilds Finance Both Sides of the U.S. Revolution," in the July/August 2014 issue was a real piece of cheesecake. The story line in no way matched the title. Everything else in that issue was great. George Washington started with a travesty and ended with a travesty. Such is the life of a military glory hound.

JOHN EDWARD
Alaska

* * *

UNITED STATES CAN'T LEAD

A short while back the *Wyoming Tribune Eagle* had an editorial entitled "Americans Still Want U.S. to Lead." And we should lead, but our U.S. politicians have betrayed our trust and led us in a direction that few if any nations will follow. What nations will follow the example of the United States?

Our "leaders" have: destroyed the basic strength of the family, which is made up of a man, a woman and their biological children; allowed politicians to continually practice evasion, pandering, injustice, hypocrisy, greed, terror, waste, lying, bribery and other betrayals with impunity—only to be reelected; inflicted a $17 trillion debt on their citizens; lusted after global hegemony resulting in hate, resentment and retaliation; continually opposed the elected leaders of other countries; bribed other nations to control political outcomes; ignored and violated treaties; supported the most aggressive civil rights violators in the world; vetoed Security Council resolutions calling for justice for abused and victimized peoples; accepted violations and crimes by some nations while condemning the same violations by other nations; tolerated waste and fraud; squandered funds set aside for retired workers; limited benefits and services for veterans; and tolerated an ineffective education system for students.

Are these examples to be followed by a nation hoping to build a "shining city on the hill," or are they examples of a fetid swamp in which nations flounder and eventually sink in the mire or corruption?

WWII VETERAN TOM LINDSAY
Wyoming

* * *

A TRUTH BOMB

May it be known, since the dawn of time, that race whose males will not fight to the death to keep and mate with their females will perish. Any White, Black or Yellow man with healthy, natural instincts feels disgust when he sees a woman of his race with a man of another race. Those who control the media today control the affairs of the Western world, i.e., the Zionist Occupation Government. They teach us that this instinct is wrong and shameful. They label it "racism." The word nationalism—as with any word that ends with "ism," means to promote one's own nation. Racism merely means to promote and protect the life of one's own race. It is, perhaps, the proudest word in existence. Any man who disobeys this instinct is "anti-nature."

But a separation must be maintained for the survival of one's own race. Forced integration, i.e., "multiculturalism," is deliberate and malicious genocide, particularly for a people like the White race. We are now a small minority in the world. One must hate with perfect hatred all those people or practices that destroy one's own people, one's culture, or the racial exclusiveness of one's territorial imperative.

DAMIEN SEARCE
New Hampshire

* * *

ROCK THE WORLD

Keep up the nice work at THE BARNES REVIEW and AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper. I especially like the work of Victor Thorn. You guys rock the world while everyone else must still be playing in the sandbox.

CHRIS MONACLE
Washington

* * *

TBR A LIGHTHOUSE

I just read Ronald Ray's article and editorial in the September/October 2014 issue and I give [him] a heartfelt "bravo." You have concisely and succinctly presented the situation facing the world at this moment in time with the precision of a watchmaker! I doubt anyone could have put it together so clearly. I am so impressed.

In these days when it is considered a crime to speak the truth about what is really going on in the world, THE BARNES REVIEW is a lighthouse shining its light in the darkness of lies and deceit, and your article was a beam of light that fills me with such joy and gladness that words cannot describe. It is uplifting to know that there are still courageous men who speak the truth in spite of threats of career oblivion, ostracism, imprisonment or worse.

Please thank the staff for keeping the light of truth shining in the darkness which covers the Earth in these evil times that try our souls and ultimately divide the truth-seekers from the liars and deceivers.

KATHERINE GERAK
British Columbia

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